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VOL. XXII NO. 9. BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1934 TWELVE PAGES

GANDHIJI SEEKS INTERVIEW WITH ZAMORIN

To Discuss Harijan And Temple Entry Movements

Malabar Gives Rousing Reception To Mahatma

FUTILE SANATANIST DEMONSTRATION

CALICUT, January 10.

It is understood that Gandhiji has written a long letter to the Zamorin of Calicut from Bangalore regarding the Harijan movement in Malabar, with particular reference to the temple-entry agitation.

He has, it is believed, also asked the Zamorin for an interview during his forthcoming visit to Calicut.

The Zamorin, it is understood, has not yet sent a reply to Gandhiji.—A. P.

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

Untouchability Is Fast Dying, Says Mahatma

BANGALORE, Jan. 10.

In 9 working days, breaking his 5-hour limit, Gandhiji

travelled 1691 miles,
covered 10 districts,
addressed 60 meetings,
opened 12 temples, and
collected Rs. 70,000

in the course of his hurricane tour of the Andhra Province in the Harijan cause.

"The present tour has considerably strengthened my belief that untouchability is fast dying," says Gandhiji in a message to Andhra.—A. P.

SANATANISTS' FUTILE DEMONSTRATIONS

Palghat's Splendid Reception To Mahatma

PALGHAT, Jan. 10

Gandhiji reached here this morning and was accorded a magnificent reception. He drove to the Sabari Ashram where he will be staying. Near the Railway gate Sanatanists numbering 50 made a demonstration of "black flags."

The total contribution of Mysore to the Harijan Fund amounts to about Rs. 28,000.

In a parting message to Mysore, Gandhiji hoped the peope of Mysore would keep up their reputation of being enlightened by abolishing untouchability root and branch.

"Save me from joournalists", remarked Gandhiji, when a deputation of Mysore journalists had brought a purse of Rs. 50 on which Gandhiji remarked that the journalists of Mysore seemed to be paupers.—(United Press).

JHARIA TO WELCOME GANDHIJI

Influential Reception Committee Formed

JHARIA, Jan 10.

It is now definitely understood that the Behar Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchability Society has included Jharia coalfield in Mahatmaji's forthcoming tour, and it is hoped that Mahatmaji and his party will reach Jharia on the night of March 27.

A meeting of the local people was held at the hall of Indian Colliery Owners Association to form a reception Committee to elect its office-bearers and to constitute a fund collection committee.

Mr. Gunendra Nath Roy a prominent pleader of Dhanbad was elected chairman of the reception committee. Mr. Sital Prosad Tayal the secretary of Harijan Sevak Mandly and Mr. Purusattam Chaudhan, an ex-student of Mahatmaji's Gujarat Vidyapith, colliery proprietor were elected as Joint secretaries. Mr Chhetalal Jani, ex-secretary Jharia Congress committee was elected as treasurer.

An influential Collection Committee was formed representing all interest to present Mahatmaji with a big purse.—(United Press.)

MAHATMA LEAVES FOR MALABAR

Mysore Contributes Rs. 28,000 For Harijan Cause

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 10.

After 6 days stay in Mysore State, Mahatma Gandhi left for

(Continued on Page 8)

DAY-LIGHT BURGLARY

Cash & Jewellery Removed From Lala Shankarlal's Delhi Residence

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

A burglary involving property worth about Rs. 50,000/- was committed this afternoon at the New Delhi residence of Lala Shankarlal, a prominent Congress worker.

Mrs. Shankarlal went to Old Delhi this afternoon after getting the house locked by a servant who was engaged only four days back. On her return, she found the bathroom window open and Rs. 650/- in cash and Rs. 40,000/- worth of jewellery and several valuable articles removed from one of her trunks. The servant has not so far returned. Police are investigating.—A. P.

STUDENTS CONDEMN COMMUNALISM

To-day's Public Meeting At Blavatsky Lodge

A meeting of the students of Bombay will be held to-day (Thursday) at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge at 6 p.m. to condemn the reactionary activities of communalists.

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

Students from various colleges will address the meeting.

ROOSEVELT'S NEW MOVE

Proposes 2,000 Million Dollar Bond Issue

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

In a special message to the Congress, Mr. Roosevelt proposes an amendment to the Emergency Farm Credit Act to enable the Government to guarantee a principal of 2,000 million dollars bond issue for financing the farm mortgages, interest on which has already been guaranteed.

Mr. Roosevelt says that he is convinced of Government's moral responsibility to guarantee bonds, which by his action, will be put on a level with Treasury securities.

The President says "it is true that technically Government's responsibilities will be increased by 2,000 million dollars, but it seems every way right that we shoud thus publicly acknowledge what already amounts to a moral obligation. In any event, securities to be offered are backed not only by Government credit but by physical property of a very definite value".

Democrat leaders have no doubt that the necessary legislation will be passed.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATION

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.

Mr. Roosevelt stated that he expects shortly to submit to the Congress a request for 1166 million dollars as an additional appropriation to complete the current year's budget.—Reuter.

The bus strike that has been in progress throughout Malabar for the last ten days, has been called off.—A. P.

NEW RULER OF AFGHANISTAN

Latest photo of H. M. King Zahirshah of Afghanistan in full military uniform. On the left of His Majesty, is H. R. H. Shah Mahmud, Minister of War, and to his right is H. R. H. Ahmad Shah Khan, Court Minister.

Van Der Lubbe Guillotined

HINDENBURG REFUSES PARDON

"Justice Has Been Done" Cries The Executioner

BERLIN, January 10.

It was only late last night 18 days after the sentence the Governer of the Leipzig Prison informed Van der Lubbe that President Hindenburg had declined to exercise his privilege to pardon and therefore the condemned man must expect to die in the morning.

Van der Lubbe listened with the apathy that he exhibited at the trial and did not rely to the question whether he wanted a clergyman to attend him nor did he express any special "eve of execution" wishes.

The Executioner and his attendant worked all night to erect guillotine in the prison-yard. At six this morning the prisoner's head was shaved and the Governor led the prisoner into the courtyard. Only the feeble peals prison bells announced that the man was paying supreme penalty.

The public who were ignorant of the imminence of the execution did not suspect that the man was Van der Lubbe.—Reu-

JUSTICE DONE!

The Reich Prosecutor Herr. Werner, the President of the Leipzig Court, Harr. Buenger, three supreme court judges, twelve councillors of the State, Leipzig district prison governors, doctor and clergyman were present at the courtyard where Van Der Lubbe with head down listened to the deathsentence He was still impassive, silent and quietly followed the executioner to the scaffold where he was tied to a plank. The executioner was wearing evening dress and white gloves. Thirtyseconds later, the executioner declared that justice had been done.

It is learnt that the Dutch Government were advised two days ago of the impending execution, but no Dutch officials were present at the execution. After examination last evening Van Der Lubbe was pronounced sane.

DUTCH GOVT. DISAPPOINTED

The Dutch Government expressed itself 'very disappointed' at the execution of Van Der Lubbe, which was unexpectedly carried out at Leipzig early this morning.

It is stated that Government did the utmost to have the death sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

The Dutch Consul at Leipzig has been informed that Van Der Lubbe's body will be at the disposal of his family in Holland.

PAYS FOR HIS CONVICTION

(Special Cable.)

BERLIN, Jan. 10.

Van der Lubbe's decapitation should not be interpreted as a milder form of execution than hanging, stated Nazi headquarters, adding that he was guillotined instead of being hanged, because, while hanging is an ignominous penalty reserved for traitors and such like, Lubbe committed the crime out of conviction.

Manchester Protests

LEES-MODY PACT AND RAYON DUTY

Only An Interim Measure And Not Final Decision, Says Bhore

LONDON, January 10.

In reply to a telegram of protest from Sir William Clare Lees, Sir Joseph Bhore telegraphed to Manchester that increase of duty on artificial silk mixtures is merely an interim measure and does not represent the final opinion of the Government of India on representations of the Lancashire Delegation or the Agreement between Bombay Millowners and Lancashire, both of which are now receiving full and sympathetic consideration by the Government of India with a view to the introduction of legislation in the comming session.—Reuter.

TO OPPOSE JAP. COMPETITION

Manchester Chamber Calls Special Meeting

LONDON, January 10.

A special meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of considering a more vigorous opposition to the Japanese cotton competition will be convened on January 29.—Reuter's Special

TRADE TREATY DRAFTS READY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

According to present expectations, the draft of the Indo-Japanese Trade Treaty will be adopted in the next few days.

The Japanese Delegation have completed their draft of the Treaty and have asked the Government of India to fix a date for the draftsmen to examine the respective drafts.

A meeting for this purpose is likely to be held tomorrow.

For the present, the discussions will be informal and after Sir Joseph Bhore's return from Calcutta, the official delegations will meet and adopt the Treaty.

Meanwhile, H. E. Setsuzo Sawada has returned from a visit to Agra. "I saw the Taj at sunset and again at dawn, and I greatly admire India's wonder architecture," His Excellency told the Associated Press.

ARCHBISHOP MURDER CASE

Accused Nearly Lynched By Frenzied Mob

(Special Cable).

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Seven prisoners accused of being implicated in the murder of the Archbishop of Tourain were assailed by a frenzied crowd of men and women, as they were being taken from the policevan into the court where they were arraigned.

Women scratched, bit and tried to tear off the prisoners' clothes. The police got the men into the court only after clearing the corridors.

CALCUTTA PROF. DEAD

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Death has occurred of Professor William Trigo Webb of the Presidency College, Calcutta.—Reuter's Special.

SEARCH FOR SUSPECTS

Chittagong Magistrate Bans Free Traffic Near European Quarters

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 10

Active search for suspects in connection with the recent Bomb outrage still continues. Some more youths were arrested this morning. The youth who was secured on the spot with wounds and later on, succumbed to injuries in hospital, is understood to be Himanshu Bimal Chakrabarty.

The District Magistrate has issued a notice under the Suppression of Terrorist Outrageous Act prohibiting traffic on roads and paths running in and around the golf course and the Chittagong European Club by all persons except the Police, the Military, the Europeans and persons accompanying them between 3 to 6 P.M

Armed sentries have been instructed to prevent any infringement of the order which make all persons liable, to arrest and prosecution.—(United Press).

CRIPPS RETRACTS

Reiterates Faith in Monarchy

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The indiscreet reference to Buckingham Palace in the course of the week-end speech of Sir Stafford Cripps, Solicitor-General in the last Labour Government, was retracted by him to-day as a result of the outburst of indignation which considerably embarrassed the Labour Party.

Sir Stafford had declared there was no doubt that Labour would have to overcome opposition from Buckingham Palace as well as elsewhere when it returned to Power and embarked on its programme.

This had been construed as a criticism of the King's impartiality in political affairs.

To-day, at a public lunch, Sir Stafford declared that the Labour Party believed in a Constitutional Monarch. "I believe firmly in a Constitutional Monarch for one very good reason. I would far rather have a Constitutional Monarch, than a political President. I would rather have the impartial judgment of a Constitutional Monarch, because a Constitutional Monarch acts constitutionally. If one does not believe in that, the whole basis of the constitution goes, and I and Labour Party thoroughly believe in it."

It was observed that when Sir Stafford drank the Loyal Toast, he added fervently "God bless him" at to-day's lunch.—Reuter.

Dollar Stabilisation In February?

PRESIDENT WILL RETAIN EMERGENCY POWERS TO STOP FLIGHT OF CAPITAL

(Special Cable)

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Leading financiers expect that by the first February the dollar will be devalued and stabilised at its current foreign exchange value, and the consequent gold profit will be transferred from the Federal Reserve Bank to the Treasury, states the "Journal of Commerce."

At the same time the President will probably retain the famous Thomas Amendment of the Farm Bill authorising a further 50 per cent reduction in the value of the dollar in order to discourage the excessive and immediate repatriation of the capital and secure a basis of international negotiations on currency stabilisation.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

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9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Commercial Artist knowing Black and White Indian Ink Line Drawing. Apply personally with sample work between 10 & 11 A.M. N. Powell & Co., Ltd., Girgaon, Bombay 4. (7819).

Wanted—A competent Accountant, thoroughly experienced in the Insurance Line, who can independently prepare Balance Sheets for Joint Stock Companies at Head Office, and well-versed in accounts. Gujerati-knowing preferred. Only experienced men need apply to Box No. 1751, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A Gujarati-knowing B. Com. with accounting and auditing. Apply stating particulars to The Swastik Oil Mills, Ltd., 27, Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. (1752).

20. OFFICES TO LET.

Available 1st February 1934, Excellent well-lighted Office Premises on 1st Floor, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort. Area 2900 sq. ft., rent Rs. 350. Also Office room on ground-floor, area 750 sq. ft., rent Rs. 90. Apply Mr. Mistri, on 2nd Floor. (7828).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Want Success in Life? Become Master of English. Get particulars from the Tutorial Institute, Delhi, 33|2. (7813).

M. Sc. (London) coaches students in Physics and Mathematics for all examinations. Admission to classes limited. Individual attention. Apply S. P. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Ismail Building, 381, Hornby Road, Fort. 1799

60. MUSIC AND FINE ART.

Music:—An educated good charactered gentleman now busy practising higher course of Indian Classical Music, wants to give tutions in vocal music. Golden opportunity for beginners for scientific training is guaranteed. Terms very moderate. Three days training given free, then terms if satisfied. Can entertain hundreds God-lovers with selected Bhakti Songs. Give your full address to interview. Box No. 1749, "Bombay Chronicle

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted—Five Travelling Agents for Bombay, Madras, Bengal, Burma and Ceylon to secure orders for Swadeshi Silk Cloths and Hosiery Goods on Commission or Pay. Apply to Seth S.R. Sham Lal and Co., Ludhiana. (1748).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

A Bargain—Norwegian Glazed Newsprint paper 30" x 40"—50lbs. and 35" x 45"—62lbs. For Sale at one Anna and Six Pies per pound. Apply "Bombay Chronicle" Co Ltd.

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Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (RAMZAN-ID) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

J. G RIDLAND.
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 6th January, 1934.
7811

PROCLAMATION.

BOMBAY TO WIT—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice that the First Sessions of 1934 of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House on MONDAY, the Twenty-Second day of January, 1934, at 10-45 O'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within its jurisdiction.

(For further particulars see "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II, dated 28th December, 1933, at page 2671).

SULEMAN C.H. MITHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Dated 10th Jan. 1934. 7829.

AUCTION SALES

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

AUCTIONEERS,
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Sale of The Elite Printing Works at the Bombay Life Insurance Building, 75, Apollo Street, which was fixed to take place today as previously advertised has been POSTPONED to TUESDAY, the 23rd January, 1934.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BENNETT & Co.

120, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORIENTAL PERSIAN CARPETS.

Under instructions from the Party concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will, (TOMORROW), FRIDAY, the 12th January, 1934, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

Valuable Oriental Persian Berjandi Mushedi, Isphani, Kushani, Baluchi Asphari etc. silk and woollen carpets and rugs of different colours and designs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale. The carpets are on view.

Under instructions from Messrs Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for Bai Taramati, widow and administratrix of Chimanlal Maganlal as the heir of Chhaganlal Kanyalal, the Mortgage and on account and risk of the heirs of one Gangubai, daughter of Purmanand Misar, the deceased Mortgagor, and under an Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 16th March 1903, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Government land with dwelling house at Duncan Road, about 67 square yards Street Nos. 234-236.

For conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

COTTON

LATEST INFORMATION IS MONEY ITSELF

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS—The New York and Liverpool Cotton Markets dominate all other markets of the world and every bit of information there is flashed all round the world. Shrewd speculators avail themselves of the news and make profits. The Bureau remains in constant touch with these markets right from the opening midway fluctuations to the closing prices.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS-RATE—The Sterling-Dollar Cross-Rate is of utmost importance to business. All the commodity markets rule practically in tune with the fluctuations in the Cross-Rate we receive opening, closing and all time to time fluctuations together with our London Agent's opinion. We can wire or telephone same to any part of India for a moderate charge.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CALLS.—Quotations of Liverpool and New York Future together with Bombay Spot rates and expectation (Tarna) can be phoned or wired to any part of India.

DAILY COTTON FUTURES FORECAST:—Based scientifically on astrological calculations and latest cabled advices. This is the only Institution which receives costly cables from Home daily stating therein American Cotton Futures Forecast.

OUR RATES ARE EXTREMELY MODERATE.

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100 TRAINED ANIMALS.

MOTOR-CYCLE JUMP—LEAP IN THE JAWS OF DEATH.

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Special arrangement of trams after the show.

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Toyama Maru	7099	31 Dec	13 Jan
Tottori Maru	5973	17 Jan	27 Jan
Nagato Maru	5901	24 Jan.	3 Feb.
*Tango Maru	6893	30 Jan.	12 Feb.

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Yasukuni Maru	12000	20 Jan
Hakone Maru	10500	5 Feb.
Suwa Maru	10700	20 Feb.

COLOMBO MARSEILLES-LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	15 Jan.
Hakusan Maru	10500	31 Jan.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Chichibu Maru	17500	7 Feb.
Tatsuta Maru	17000	21 Feb.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

Steamers	Tons	Leave Kobe
Hikawa Maru	11600	3 Feb.
Hiye Maru	11600	19 Feb.

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Phone No 20279:
Telegrams: "YUSEN"

Osaka Shoshen Kaisha O. S. K. Line

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Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Hague Maru	7th Jan	22nd Jan.
Shogen ,,	9th ,,	9th Feb.
Havre ,,	3rd ,,	6th ,,
Choyo ,,	25th ,,	30th Jan.
Havana ,,	8th Feb.	22nd Feb.

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than six months.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

January 10th.

NIL.

DEPARTURES.

January 10th

Dogra, Brewin, Calcutta.
Harmonides, Elwell, Antwerp.

January 11th.

Victoria, Benzamino, Genoa.

LOADING.

January 10th.

Steamer Arabia for Genoa.
Steamer Bandra for Busrah.
Steamer Rawalpindi for Kobe.

ITALIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Victoria:—The M Italiana mail steamer Victoria will sail to-day at about 11-32 a.m. from Ballard Pier Station for Genoa, with mails, a general cargo and 110 passengers.

S S Dogra:—The T M Coy's Steamer Dogra sailed yesterday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S Harmonides:—The J F Coy's steamer Harmonides, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, January 10.

1 Alipore 3,241 NF, NF, M M & Co.
2 Clan Skene 3233, Bhavnagar 11-1 J Finlay & Co.
3 Fusijama 3907 Karachi 10-1, L. Triestino.
4 City of New Castle, 4462, Karachi 13-1 K Nixon.
5 Castalia 4171, Karachi 11-1 Grahams Tdg. Co.
6 Hague Maru, 3452 Kobe 22-1, O S Kaisha.
7 Toyama Maru, 4386, Japan, 13|1|34, N. Y. Kaisha, Ltd.
8 Victoria 7115, Genoa 11|1, L Triestino.
10 Ume Maru 4259, Moji 12-1 M B Kaisha.
12 Braunfels 4850, Karachi 12|1, L Edwards Ltd.
13 Harmonides, 3098, Cochin 10-1 J Finlay , Co.
15 Queda 4760, N F N F M M & Co.
16 Tairea 3756, E & S Africa 10|1, M M & Co.
17 Mantua, 5934, N. F. N. F. M. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 C|o Elword 3822, Calcutta 12|1, L Edwards.
4 Varela 1926 Busra, 11-1 M M & Co.
8 Jalarashmi 2681, Rangoon 13|1, Scindia S N Co.
9 Skuld 649, Bangkok, N F F F Campbell Co.
10|11 Gandara, 3190 NF NF, M M & Co.
15 Hashemi 298, Malabar Coast, 12|15 S Hassam & Co.

PRINCES DOCK

A Nawab, 3424, Calcutta, 14-1 T. Morrison.
C|R Cambay Star 285, M'Coast F. J Mackintosh & Co.
D|E Lalita 283 M'Coast 11|1 Malabar S. Co.
F Jehangir 2157, Jeddah 11|1, T Morrison & Co.
K Netravati 699, N F N F B S N Co.
L|M Rahmani 3291, N F N F T Morrison & Co.
N Gambhira 3196 Calcutta 13|1 M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Moldavia 18|1 P & O S N Co.
Kaiser-I-Hind 18|1 P & O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11|1, P & O S N Co.
Comorin 25|1, P&O S N Co.
Mooltan 1|2, P&O S N Co.
Burdwan 2|2, P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.

Dalgoma, 16|1, M. M. and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

City of Baroda 15|1 K N Co.
Britania 1-2 L T Co.
C/Simla 17-2 K N Co.
Clan Ranold 30-1 J F Co.
City of Canton 24|1 K N Co.
Gierfels 23-1 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Polan Brass 13|1, T. M. Co.
Sumatra 12|1 M. Italiana.
Tabian 12-2 T M Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Conte Verde 26-2 L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

President Garfield 11-1 F F Campbell & Co.
Springbank, 15|1 F.F. Campbell and Co.
C|o Johannesburg 26|1, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Birmingham 9|2, F F Campbell Co.
C|o Durban 19|2, F F Campbell Co.
President Polk 25|1, F F Campbell Co.
President Adams 9|2, F F Campbell Co.
President Harrison 23|2, F F Campbell Co.

FROM KOBE

Carthage 12|1, P & O S N Co.
Tottori Maru, 17|1, N. Y. Kaisha.
Tango Maru 30|1, N Y Kaisha.
Mayebashi Maru 17|2, N Y Kaisha.
Conte Rosso 22-2 L T Co.
Shogan Maru 19|1, O S Kaisha.
Havre Maru 23|1, O S Kaisha.
Cheyo Maru 25|1, O S Kaisha.
Bangalore 21|1, P & O S N Co.
Naldera 26|1, P&O S N Co.

FROM BRISBANE.

Strathaird 20|1, P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 13|1 M M & Co.
Takliwa 27|1 M M & Co.

TOURISTS' SHIP.

Empress of Britain 7|2, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

ENGLISH MAIL.

Carthage 13/1 P & O S N Co.
Strathaird 20|1, P&O S N Co.
Naldera 27|1, P&O S N Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

C|o Elwood 12|1, L Edwards Ltd.
President Garfield 12|1, F F Campbell Co.

FOR GENOA.

Victoria 11|1, M Italiana.

FOR GENOA.

Arabia NF, M Italiana.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 17|1 M M and Co.
Varela 11-1 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Gambhira, 13|1 M M and Co.
Nawab 14-1 T M Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hague Maru 22|1, O S Kaisha.

FOR KARACHI.

Toyama Maru, 13|1 N Y Kaisha
City of Newcastle 13|1 K N Co.
Brainfels 12|1, L Edwards, Ltd.

FOR JEDDAH.

Jehangir 11|1, T M Co.

FOR RANGOON.

Jalarashmi N.F. S S N Co.

FOR BANGKOK.

Skuld, N F F F Campbell Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATE.

Soudan of 8|1 9-1-34

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

S S Brauenfels for Hamburg:—360 bags coir, Amin & Sons; 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy; 4000 bags myrabollum, L R Joshi.

For Antwerp:—400 pkts. myrabollum, L R Joshi.

For Rotterdam:—1920 bags groundnut oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S President Garfield for New York:—133 bags gum karaya, S Khetsey & Co.; 75 bales wool raw E Mavji & Co.; 3 bales animal skins, Grindley & Co.; 5 bales animal skins, American Express Co.

For Naples:—55 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Marseilles:—30 cases gum olibonum, E Valimahomed & Co.; 192 cases mustard seed, Volkart Bros.; 420 cases henna leaves; 88 cases dry ginger; 215 cases turmerie, S M Rajgor & Co.; 63 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 40 bales wool raw, S Nanji.

For Genoa:—110 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.; 20 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd, 110 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Bruel & Co.

S S City of Elwood for Philadelphia:—8000 bags myrabollum, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Victoria for Alexandretta.—95 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab

For Tripoli:—16 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Syria.—50 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

S S Arabia for Genoa.—2560 bags gingelly seed, R Ratilal & Co.; 1600 tons iron scrap, G Gabriel.

For Marseilles.—55 bales cotton fly, B Karsonlas & Co.; 667 bags castor seed R Ratilal & Co.; 1280 bales groundnut seed, R Ratilal & Co.

S S Toyama Maru for Kobe:—100 ton iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

S S Rawalpindi for Hongkong:—10 cases gum olibonum, 20 bags gum Arabic, 100 bags jardaloo, E S Abdul Kayum.

S S Soudan for Hongkong:—100 bundles, gum bysobala, Y E Dosabhoy; 39 cases shark fins, H. L Pirani; 28 bundles gum bhesabala, 52 bundles gum olibonum, A Abdulla.

S S Hague Maru for Osaka.—100 bundles tin clipping, Faiz & Co.

For Yokohama.—131 ton steel scrap, Faiz & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, January 9.

S S Toyama Maru, Agents N. Y. Kaisha Ltd., from Yokohama.—21 cases silk and rayon mixed good; 420 cases silk goods; 30 cases silk yarn; 33 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods; 700 cases slates; 30 cases toys; 50 cases brassware.

From Tokyo:—40 cases toys; 74 cases clocks; 137 drums chemicals.

From Nagoya:—1320 cases porcelain ware; 135 cases glassware; 105 cases clocks; 17 cases machinery; 60 cases cotton shirting.

From Osaka:—150 kgs. red lead 160 cases zinc powder; 1834 drums paint; 577 cases window glass; 60 cases rubber goods; 345 cases cotton yarn; 97 cases hardware; 60 cases celluloide goods; 40 cases cotton goods; 30 cases toys; 40 cases porcelain ware; 80 cases cycle parts; 25 cases rayon goods; 160 cases enamelware; 200 drums coal pitch; 141 drums dye stuff; 650 cases glassware; 113 cases cotton shirting; 605 cases brassware; 2930 bundles iron bars.

From Kobe:—1998 bags sugar; 122 bales straw boards; 100 cases rubber goods; 60 cases rayon goods; 73 cases camphor; 160 cases glassware; 50 cases canvas shoes; 78 cases cotton shirting; 625 cases silk piece goods; 27 cases silk yarn; 285 cases apples; 120 cases ironware; 400 cases cotton piece goods; 140 cases celluloide goods; 157 cases musical instruments. 180 cases rayon and cotton mixed piece goods; 300 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirting.

From Moji:—375 bags soda ash 100 cases tyres; 50 cases vegetable wax; 100 drums chemicals; 1900 bags cement.

From Shanghai:—60 bales silk yarn; 125 bales cotton yarn; 660 bags beans; 206 v|c tea.

From Hongkong:—58 pkgs. fire crackers; 50 cases preserves; 173 coils rope; 100 bags beans; 100 bags sugar candy; 50 cases palm leaf fans.

From Canton:—1350 bundles cassia; 25 bundles chinaware; 50 bags sugar candy; 27 bundles matting.

From Singapore:—395 bundles rattons; 34 pces. poles.

From Colombo.—805 bags copra 52 h|c tea; 46 bundles gunnies.

S S Thalatta, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Gothenburg:—2400 cases paper; 944 cases nails 220 cases chemicals; 50 cases stoves; 155 cases hinges; 418 cases box boards; 2535 cases ceiling boards; 170 bundles tubes.

From Oslo:—40 drums chemicals; 50 drums turpentine; 1489 cases paper; 746 cases nails.

From Hamburg:—35 cases nails, 192 cases e'ware; 113 cases paper 400 cases dextrine; 226 cases bone glue; 128 cases stoves; 350 cases slate pencils; 150 cases aspenlogs; 1200 tins whale oil; 158 bundles copper sheets.

From Antwerp:—130 cases Napthaline; 40 cases zinc. dust; 18 cases paper; 21 cases cotton yarn 145 cases colour; 130 cases chalk; 32 cases nails; 190 cases bolts and nuts; 83 bundles steel bars; 57 bundles steel channels.

From Lisbon:—101 bags corks; 15 cases wine; 42 cases card boards.

CART DRIVER'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH

A verdict of accidental death was returned by the Coroner's Jury on Tuesday at the resumed hearing of the inquest over the body of one Govind Gopal Langoti.

From the evidence it transpires that the man, who was a cart driver, had drunk on January 2, and while driving the cart, he fell down and one of the wheels passed over his body. A friend of his removed him to his rooms. The Assistant Sanitary Inspector gave a certificate for burying the body, without knowing that the man had met with an accident, but before the burial could take place the Sanitary Inspector noticed that the deceased's limbs were swollen and informed the police, who removed the body to the morgue.

THE CARLTON

4. 6-30 and 10 p.m.

The Greatest Mystery Adventure Drama Ever Produced!

"Charlie Chan's Greatest Case"

With

WARNER OLAND
HEATHER ANGEL

NEXT ATTRACTION

A Parade of Hearts.....
Hate ..... Intrigue .....
Fighting ..... Adventure!

FOX FILM PRESENTS

"THE DEVIL'S IN LOVE"

with

VICTOR LORETTA HERBERT DAVID | JORY YOUNG MUNDEN MANNERS

PLANS OPEN

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 December, 2016

CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu:—Posh Vad 11, 1990.
Muslim:—Ramzan 24, 1352.
Parsi:—Amardad 7, 1303.
Sunrise: 7h. 14m.
Sunset:—6h. 18m.
Hightide:—16-16; 20-55.
Lowtide:—0-54; 13-55.
Christian Science: "Its assurance to a troubled world" Lecture by Mr. Peter V. Ross. C. J. Hall, 6-30 p.m.
Students meeting at Blavatsky Hall to protest against communalism 6-0 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. Nariman to preside.

BOMBAY BROADCASTING.—Lady Beaumont will give a short talk at 8-55 p.m. to-morrow (Friday) from the Bombay Broadcasting Station.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Superscribed unregistered mails for United States of America per S. S. "President Garfield" will be accepted at the General Post Offie upto 1-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

GUJERAT'S POET LAUREATE.—An "At Home" will be given by the Gujarati Sahitya Mandal, Ismail College, Andheri in honour of Kavi Mr. Nanalal, the post Laureate of Gujerat. Ismail College Hall, at 2-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

BHAGINI SAMAJ.—Under the auspies of the Indian Women's University Ais Committee, Dr. Mrs. Kamalabai Deshpande, Ph.D., Sir Govindrao Pradhan and Prof. Karve will deliver speeches for Brahman Bhagini Samaj in the Deccani Brahman Sabha, Girgaum to-day (Thursday) at 2 p.m. (S.T.)

MATUNGA VYAYAM SHALA.—The Managing Board of the Matunga Vyayam Shaa has resolved to give free physical training to the students of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage; the South Indian Education Society; the Byramji Jijibhoy Children's Home and the Sheth Hirji Bhojraj & Sons Cutchi Visa Osaval Jain Boarding.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. Steamer "Shogen Maru" left Singapore on January 9 and is due to arrive in Bombay on January 21 via Colombo.

Dollar Steamship Liner S. S. "President Garfield will arrive here on the 11th instant at 1 p.m. and will land passengers at No. 16 Alexandra Docks. She will sail again on Friday the 12th inst. at 4-0 p.m. with passengers and cargo and Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston."

INTER-COLLEGIATE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

Fixtures for today (Thursday).
GENT'S SINGLES.
G. S. M. (A) vs. H. P. T. (B)
Law (A) vs. H. P. T. (A)
GENT'S DOUBLES.
G. M. C. (A) vs. Elphinstone (A).
S. T. C. (A) vs. St. X. (B)
LADIES' SINGLES.
G. M. C. (A) vs. Law (A).
St. X. (A) vs. Elphinstone (B).

TENDERS FOR STERLING:—On Wednesday, the 10th January 1934, tenders to the amount of £28,620,000 at 1s. 6 1/16d. were received and allotted approximately 3½ per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Tuesday, the 16th January 1934, on the same conditions as previously announced.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR: "Captured" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE: "A Cuckoo In The Nest" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE REGAL: Laurel and Hardy in "The Devil's Brother." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE CAPITOL: "Bring 'em Back Alive." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON: "Charlie Chan's Greatest Case". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "College Humour." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON: "The Girl From Maxim's". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END: "Malti Madhav" Time as usual.
GLOBE. "Around the World In 80 Minutes." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "Bhakta Pralhad". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY: "That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Surya-Kumari". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Mahananda." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PALACE: "A Farewell to Arms". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA: "Yahoodi-Ki-Larki". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

7 a.m.—Time Signal and Commercial Bulletin.
12 Noon—Indian music.
12-30 p.m.—European music.
1 p.m.—Market opening rates and close down.
5-30 p.m.—Music from Capitol Cinema.
6-30 p.m.—Moments Musical by Richard Meredith and sponsored programme.
6-45 p.m.—Lener String Quartet and market prices. Interval.
8-30 p.m.—Empire relay.
9 p.m.—News: Weather and Cotton rates.
9-20 p.m.—Recitation of Quasidas and Munajats.
9-30 p.m.—Janardhan Abhyanker and Madhavlal in instrumental music.
10-30 p.m.—Close down.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-45 p.m.—A talk.
8 p.m.—The Coventry Hippodrome Orchestra.
8-30 p.m.—Time Signal from Greenwich. Evensong from Westminster Abbey.
9-15 p.m.—Interlude.
9-20 p.m.—Concert by Thomas Dance.
9-45 p.m.—Cafe Colette Orchestra in Continental Dance Music.
10-30 p.m.—News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m.—Dance music.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

In the report of the activities of the Bank of Baroda, Ltd., given in our issue of Wednesday, a mistake has crept in, in the figures mentioned in the first para of report, which should be read as under:—

"The net profit of the Bank of Baroda Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1933, subject to audit, including the sum of Rs. 60,058-5-2 brought forward, amounts to Rs. 4,55,891-|-1. An ad-interim dividend at the rate of 10 per cent p.a. was paid for the half year ended 30th June, 1933 which absorbed Rs. 21,50,000."

ID NAMAZ IN BOMBAY

To Be Held This Time At Marine Lines Maidan

We are requested to publish the following:—

"As the Esplanade Maidan has been handed over to the Hospital Maintenance Fund Committee for the purpose of a fete, our Id-congregation this time will be held on the Marine Lines Maidan, parallel to the Esplanade Maidan to the west of the aforesaid Fete, and in front of the Queen's Statue.

There will, as usual, be all arrangements for ablution, 'farsh,' etc.

DEFRAUDING THE COMPANY

G. I. P. Ry. Conductor Fined Rs. 500 For Breach Of Trust

On Tuesday, R. W. Walker, a European, an ex-conductor in the G.I.P. Railway, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, to one day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default, to suffer four months' rigorous imprisonment, on a charge of criminal breach of trust.

The prosecution stated that it was the duty of the accused as conductor in the "Deccan Queen" and the Poona Express to collect excess fares from passengers, and that between May 22 and November 10 last, he defrauded the Railway to the extent of Rs. 29-5 by making false entries in the excess fare receipt returns.

The accused pleaded guilty.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT DEHRA DUN

Government Amend Rules For Special Scholarships

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Government of Bombay have amended the rules for the two special scholarships provided for Muhammadan and Maratha candidate at the Prince of Wales Royal Indian Military Colleges, Dehra Dun.

Formerly parents or guardians were required to execute a bond guaranteeing that they would send the candidate, after completion of the course at the College, to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst.

This has now been closed to Indians owing to the opening of the Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun and parents will now be required to send their sons either to this academy or to the Royal Air Force College at Cranwell or for training in England as a Royal Indian Marine cadet.

PUNJAB CONSPIRACY CASE APPEAL

Hearing Will Come Up In February

Lahore, January 10.—The appeal arising out of the sentences imposed on 17 young men including two death sentences in connection with the Punjab Conspiracy case which was decided by a special tribunal on December 13 is expected to to come up for hearing in the High Court in February.—(United Press.)

MAHASABHA LEADERS' APOLOGIA

Protest Against Jawaharlal's Criticism

POONA, Jan. 10

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, who had come here for a week-end holiday when interviewed, refused to say anpthing more than was contained in his previous interviews and declared "we get what we deserve."

Dr. Moonje and Bhai Parmanand arrived this afternoon.

Speaking at a large public meeting this evening, Bhai Parmanand criticised Pandit Jawaharlal for calling the Mahasabha communalistic and declaring that the question before the masses was bread and not communal welfare. Bhai Parmanand charactedised this argument as fundamentally fallacious and as putting the cart before the horse. The Mahasabha he declared, budged not an inch from the path of Nationalism.

As regards Hindu-Muslim unity he thought there could be no unity with a bargaining spirit.

Dr. Moonje and Bhai Parmanand leave for Ahmednagar tomorrow.—(United Pres).

LAHORE, Jan. 10.

Lahore, January 10.—The Budget session of the Punjab Legislative Council opens on February 19. The budget will be presented on February 26.—(United Press.)

"BLACKLEGS" GO TO WORK UNDER POLICE ESCORT

The strikers of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mills watched from the balconies of chawls and street-corners, a procession of about 400 newly-employed men marching under Police escort from Parel village to the premises of mills on Wednesday morning.

A clash was feared, but the strikers watched the proceedings unmoved and no untoward incident occurred.

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN.

As a measure of precaution against a concerted or isolated attacks being made on them the strike-breakers were directed to assemble near the K.E.M. Hospital (Parel village) where they were met by a police escort. The police placed themselves at the head and rear of the procession and the men then proceeded towards the mill.

FIRING PARTY KEPT READY.

A firing party of armed constables was kept in readiness near the Venus Cinema in the case of any eventuality.

The Union Mill, which was open on Tuesday did not work on Wednesday as the new men failed to put in an appearance.

PLEA FOR UNITED FRONT

The General Secretary of the Young Workers' League writes:—

A largely attended meeting of the mill workers was held at Lalbag on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Lalbavta Girni Kamgar Union and the Young Workers" League. Comrade Bhise presided and the speakers included Messrs Bhayyaji Kulkarni, Mirajkar, Deshpande and Fanadive.

A resolution supporting the present strikes in four mills, calling for the establishment of a joint Committee composed of the representatives of the existing Strike Committees, and condemning the firing on the Sassoon Mill strikers, was passed unanimously.

The speakers emphasised the necessity of united action on the basis of establishment of Strike Committees elected by workers and asked the workers to bring pressure on the leaders of various groups to bring about such a united front which would embrace not only all the rank and file workers but also all the existing organisations.

Workers' Claim Against Morarji Mills

The Publicity Offices of the Girni Kamgar Union writes:—

The strikes in the Union and the David Sasoon Mills are continuing as before. The millowners are trying to work the mills with "black-legs" brought under police protection. But they are not meeting with any success. The volunteers of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union were picketing as usual the gates of the Union mills.

A sergeant, when he went to the mill gate, began to interfere with the Union pickets placed at the gate. Messrs G. L. Kandalkar and G. R. Kasle then put on volunteers' badges and began to picket themselves.

MEETINGS AND PROCESSION

A meeting of the strikers was held in the morning at the Delisle Road Maidan under the Presidenship of Com. G. L. Kandalkar, the President of the Union. After it was addressed by a number of speakers including Mr. R. S. Nimbkar the meeting formed itself into a procession which went to the Ganesh Maidan at Lalbaug after going round the Morarji Goculdas Mills.

A meeting of the workers of the Morarji Goculdas Mill was already in progress on the Ganesh Maidan under the presidentship of Mr. B. S. Gaikwad. The procession joined the meeting. It was then addressed by Messrs Kandalkar, Nimbkar, Karnik, Pavaskar and others.

FIRING CONDEMNED

Mr. Taldeokar then moved a resolution condemning the firing resorted to by the police on the strikers of the David Sasoon Mill and congratulating the workers of the David Sasoon, Hindustan, Union and Morarji Mills on their economic fight. The resolution was supported by Messrs. Gaikwad, Mhapankar and Thakoreprasad from Baroda and was unanimously passed.

PAYMENT OF WAGES

Information given at the meeting of the efforts which the Union was making for getting an early payment of their wages to the workers of the Morarji Goculdas Mill. It is contemplated to take legal proceedings against the mill-owners. After the meeting the signatures and statements of claims of the workers were taken by the officers of the Union. More than five hundred workers have given their signatures and particulars of claim.

DHARAVI MURDER CASE

Accused Remanded To Police Custody

Narisinga Nadar and his three sons, Tungaswami, Swami and Koilpillay, who were arrested by the Mahim Police on Tuesday in connection with the Dharavi Murder, were placed on Wednesday before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

The police in asking for the remand of the accused stated that the dead body of a Nadar girl named Mayil was found lying in an open ground near Dharavi with her throat cut, Ponnayya Nadar, the husband of the girl was lying near the body of his wife with his throat cut.

ACCUSED REMANDED.

The dead body was removed to the morgue and Ponnayya was taken to the K. E. M. Hospital where he has been detined for treatment.

In his dying declaration Ponnayya had implicated the first three accused in the murder of his wife. On the above information the first three were arrested and the fourth accused has been arrested on suspicion of his being connected with the murder.

The Magistrate remanded the accused till January 15.

INQUEST POSTPONED

Vigorous enquiries are being carried out by the Mahim Police assisted by the C.I.D. to find out the motive of the perpetrators of the crime, who committed the murder of the Nadar woman at Dharavi and left her husband on the field with his throat cut on Monday night.

Excepting for the statement of Ponnayya Nadar, who is lying in a precarious condition at the K. E. M. Hospital, in which he has implicated the maternal grandfather of the girl one Mariasingh Nadar and his two sons Thangaswami Nadar and Swami Nadar, nothing further has been found out.

According to Ponnayya, he and his wife Mayil aged about 17, were decoyed from their house on the pretext of being taken to a Cinema and were stabbed in the dark on Monday night in the open field. Ponnayya, it appears stated to the Magistrate that the motive behind the crime was his refusal to allow his wife to be taken to her native place to be married again to another man.

When questioned again on Wednesday morning by the police, it appears that Ponnayya stated that he had nothing further to say than what he had already stated. He said that what he had told the Magistrate on Tuesday evening were facts.

An interesting fact is that the arrested persons, Mariasingh Nadar and his sons are Christians, whereas Pennayya, is a Hindu.

Formal identification evidence was recorded by the City Coroner on Wednesday at the inquest held over the body of Mayil. It was stated that the girl came to Bombay about four months ago and lived with her husband. The witness, a neighbour stated that he did not know of any enemies of the couple.

The Magistrate postponed the inquest to January 20.

Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed Assaulted By Unknown Persons

Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed, a graduate of the Aligarh Muslim University, was the victim of an assault by two unknown persons on Wednesday night.

It appears that Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed was proceeding towards Byculla on Wednesday night. As he entered Moreland Road two men fell upon him and assaulted him. He shouted for help. A crowd rushed to the scene, but the assailants had decamped without leaving any trace.

It is reported that Khwaja Ghulam Ahmed received minor injuries which were attended to at the J. J. Hospital.

OFFICIAL & SOCIAL

Lord Londonderry and Lord Ratendone left for Delhi on Wednesday by the Imperial Airways Mail plane.

Captain Victor A. Cazalet, M.P. (Conservative) arrived in Calcutta from Rangoon on Tuesday evening by the Imperial Airways 'plane "Athena".

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon motored to Dum Dum Aerodrome this morning to see Lord Retendone off by Air Mail to England.

His Excellency the Viceroy held meetings of the Executive Council this morning and evening, at Belvedere.

The Marquess of Londonderry and Mr. C. A. C. J. Hendricks left by Air Mail for New Delhi.—(United Press).

PRIZES FOR BEST DECCAN SUGAR CANE GROWERS

Awards Of Rs. 1000 & Rs. 500 Announced By Maharashtra Chamber Of Commerce

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, announces two prizes of Rs. 1,000/- and Rs. 500- respectively, to be awarded to the best sugar-cane growers in the Deccan Canal Areas. Messrs. Marsland Price & Co Ltd., who own a sugar factory at Kalamb (Deccan) have enabled the Chamber by putting at their disposal the necessary funds to undertake this scheme, which is the first of its kind in India.

OBJECT OF PRIZES:

The object of these prizes is to encourage Sugarcane growers to take out heavy yields of stripped millable Sugar-cane of about hundred tons and more per acre in the Deccan Canal Areas, as they do in Hawai and Queensland and thus prove to Agriculturists that such heavy yields are possible in the Decan Canal Areas.

CONDITIONS OF PRIZES:

That the first prize of Rs. 1,000/- will be given to the competitor who will show the highest yield of stripped millable sugar-cane of one hundred tons or more per acre. Failing a minimum yield of hundred tons, the prize will be given to one who shows the nearest approach to the above limit.

In case there is a tie between the competitors, the amount of the prize will be equally divided.

SECOND PRIZE.

A second prize of Rs. 500/- will be given to the competitor whose crop of sugar-cane (writhin the prescribed limits) would yield the highest sugar per acre from amongst his three acres selected as mentioned below, when crushed in a neighborring modern sugar-factory. Detailed conditions for the award of this prize will be communicated to the competitors when they are duly registered as such according to the conditions mentioned below.

That the sugar-cane for the purpose of this prizescheme should be grown in the Deccan Canal (Major and minor) Areas on canal irrigation, flow or lift, but not on well water.

STIPULATION OF PLOT.

That the sugar-cane should be grown on a plot of land not exceeding 32 acres. At the end of six months from the day of plantation, the competitor will have the option to select any three acres, to be adjudged for the purposes of this prize scheme. Each acre out of these three selected acres will be separately harvested and the highest yield from any one amongst these three acres will be considered as the highest yield of the competing sugar-cane grower. The highest yields thus obtained will be finally compared and the competitor whose yield approximates or exceeds hundred tons and stands first amongst the entrants will be awarded the first prize of Rs. 1,000/-.

QUALITY OF CROP.

The crop selected for this competition should be either Adsali or plant to be harvested during the period between November 1925 to March 1936 according to the convenience and desire of the competitor.

That the crop grown should be any of the following varieties only (and no other) viz 00 290, P. O J. 2878, P. O. J. 2883, EK 28 and H M 320.

PROCESSES.

That the competitor should keep the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, fully informed of the details regarding the processes adopted, quality and quantity of manure used and cast under each head of his cultivation. Monthly reports as per printed forms (to be supplied by the Chamber) should be regularly submitted to the Chamber every month or at such intervals as may be later prescribed and all facilities for the inspection of the cultivation should be given to any representative of the Chamber appointed for this purpose.

AWARD OF PRIZES.

The award of the prizes will be made by teh following Committee of Judges whose decision will be final and binding. The Committee is authorised to frame further Rules & Regulations for the purpose of its work.

COMMITTEE OF JUDGES:

Chairman:

1. Walchand Hirachand, Esquire. President, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Members:

2. G. R Mahapan, Esquire: Estate Manager, The Belapur Co. Ltd. Harigaon.
3. R. B. T. S. Venkatraman, Government Sugar-cane expert, Imperial Sugar-cane Station, Coimbatore.
4. V. V. Gadgil, Esquire: Deputy Director of Agriculture, Poona.

The Committee reserve to themselves the power to add to their number

APPLICATIONS.

Applications for this competition should reach the Secretary, Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, before the First of March 1934, accompanied by an entrance fee of Rs. 25/- for each plot of 32 acres to cover the incidental expenses of maintaining records, postage etc. to be incurred by the Chamber. Printed forms for this purpose will be supplied on application.

Results of the prizes will be announced before the first week of May 1936

FOR COMPETITORS.

Proprietors and Managers of Sugar factories are requested to encourage their Sectional Agricultural Officers to enter this competition and to allow them facilities for experiments in their own sections. Every Sectional Agricultural Officer will be treated as a separate competitor whether one or more of them belong to the same factory or company and for every plot of 32 acres of each such entrant separate entrance fee will be necessary. It is understood that such officers will be considered as representatives of their firms or factories and if successful in the competition, the prize will be awarded in the name of the company of factory whom they may happen to represent since the work of such officers will be financed and supervised by their company or factory.

CINEMA PROPRIETOR BECOMES RAO BAHADUR

(From A Correspondent)

It is very rare for cinema magnates to receive Government's recognition, but this year a young Marwari gentleman has been awarded the title of Rai Bahadur.

Rai Bahadur Motilal Chamria made substantial contribution to the Government Industries Department for the relief of unemployment of young men in Bengal. Last year when about 4,000 repatriated labourers from Fiji were stranded in Calcutta, Mr. Chamria sympathised with their helpless condition gave shelter to the labourers and helped them considerably with food and clothing.

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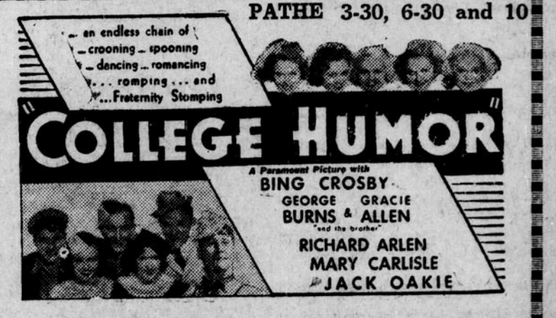

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PEASANTS' PLIGHT UNDER 18d. RATIO

Need For Lowering Ratio To Avert Collapse

The following are extracts from an article in the December number of the Bombay Co-operative Quarterly by Mr. D G Karwe.

Ever since the 18 pence ratio was put on the statute book in March 1927, its operation has been closely, even anxiously, watched by official and non-official observers. The contention of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas that the level of Indian prices had now been adjusted to the higher rate, that producers' costs in the country had now been sufficiently lowered to make sales at lower prices profitable and that the high ratio would disastrously affect the fortunes of India's export trade, was brushed aside by the Government members and their supporters who voted for the 18 pence ratio. But every day that the new ratio was in operation furnished fresh proofs of the validity of Sir Purshotamdas's contention. The opponents of the higher ratio took frequent occasions to bring the disastrousness of the situation to the notice of Government. But till the commencement of the great fall in prices in the closing months of the year 1929, it was difficult to secure even a hearing for these protests. The depression of prices and the consequent distress among the agriculturist and commercial classes again forced the ratio issue into the arena of practical politics. While the Government daily encountered the evil effects of the growing impoverishment in the countryside, it still refused to move an inch from its 'non-possumus' attitude. But when the Reserve Bank Committee in London proposed a few months ago an indefinite continuance of the present ratio, the issue could not conceivably be kept out of the legislative arena. It is proposed under the new constitution to prevent the legislature from entertaining a proposal to amend the Currency and Coinage legislation of the country without the previous sanction of the Governor-General. Thus not only were the Government unwilling to discuss the bearing of the ratio policy on the economic situation in the country but it seemed to aim at an effective forestalling of any future action in the matter at he hands of the Indian Legislature. The issue is thus raised both on th the issue is thus raised both on the economic and the constitutional grounds.

PITIABLE PLIGHT

The plight to which the nation at large and particularly the agriculturists have been reduced during the last few years is too pitiable for words. It is only the innate passivity of the Indian people and the utter isolation from the life of the people in which supreme governmental authorities live and shape their policies that have prevented the mobilisation of social sympathy in support of the great national interest. To the extent to which the agriculturist consumes his own produce and pays for others' services and goods in kind the fall in prices has not adversely affected his lot. The extent of payments in kind is, however, very narrow and even in areas where cultivation is principally for subsistence a considerable portion has every year to be marketed for the purchase of services and commodities, as also for the payment of such fixed dues as interest, taxes and loans. In the case of the growers of comercial crops e. g. cotton, sugar-cane, oil-seeds and jute the fall in prices has hit the producers with special severity. In many parts of the country rents are fixed in money and the leases are executed for a number of years at a time. In these places the tenants find it impossible to meet the demands of the landlord. Arrears, indebtedness and privations are the inevitable outcome of such a situation which is extremely embarrassing both to the tenants and the land-owners.

DEGRADATION

It is well-known that the rates of interest are exceptionally high in India and that their level is determined by the customs of the trade and the position of the borrowers. With reduced prices not only does the cultivator find it difficult to meet his old interest and instalment obligations but any new borrowing is well nigh impossible except at ruinous rates. The co-operative banks which have their dealings with the cultivator members have latterly experienced almost insuperable difficulties in making recoveries. Indeed there are not a few co-operators who almost fear the worst in many areas. In fact in spite of the loud and heart-rending protests of the landholding classes the collections of land revenue have been effected with the usual rigour in almost all parts of the country. Any one who has the slightest acquaintance with country areas knows full well that while the government caravan proudly passes by as though nothing has happened out of the ordinary, the farmers, the landowners the savkars and the co-operative societies are on the brink of an utter collapse. The standard of life in rural areas was never very high; the present conditions constitute a degradation which is beyond parallel.

The supreme object of official policy must, therefore, be to raise agricultural prices and to encourage the exports of the country which have fallen to a record low level. These ends can be justifiably, effectively and safely attained only by the lowering of the exchange ratio. Such a course is indicated by the recent and contemporary example of most advanced countries including Great Britain. It is well known that one of the well-marked effects of Great Britain's abandonment of the gold standard and the consequent depreciation of the sterling has been the check that is excercised on the dwindling trade balance and the reduced condition of national producers. The healthy influence that Japanese exchange policy has had in steading and counteracting a sudden fall in prices is only too apparent from the figures contained in Table I above. France was wise in her day and while other countries under the mistaken lead of Great Britain restored their currencies at the pre-war level it stopped at as much as one-fifth of its pre-war standard of value. The franc which was related to the gold pound at about 9½d. was allowed to remain at one-fifth of its pre-war parity. Even a country like America which has the soundest economic system and which has suffered the least from the war and the depression has deliberately started on the road to a reconstruction of the price level through the restoration of a proper equilibrium between internal and external means of payment.

EVIL OF SATTA GAMBLING

High Court Judges Enhance Sentence Imposed In Lower Court

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee, at the High Court, disposed of Government's appeal asking for enhancement of sentence of Rs. 250 fine and one day's simple imprisonment passed on one Kabu Sadiji, by a Bench of Honorary Magistrates on the charge of receiving 'satta' bets in a public street.

SENTENCE ENHANCED.

In enhancing the sentence to one month's rigorous imprisonment, their Lordships observed that this kind of thing was creating a great deal of public mischief and such offences deserved a severe sentence to put down the evil.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE

Magistrate Discharges Accused For Want Of Evidence

One Juliar Zalam who was charged with attempting to commit suicide was ordered to be discharged by Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Wednesday.

The prosecution case against the accused was that on the night of December 10, the suspect and another person went to the Appolo cinema at Dadar. While the play was being screened the suspect began to cry and said he was having pain in the stomach. The friend removed him to his house and thence to the K. E. M. Hospital, where an examination of his stomach contents revealed that the man had swallowed a large quantity of opium. After he recovered the Bhoiwada police charged him with attempting to commit suicide.

The suspect in his statement to the court said that he was accustomed to taking opium whenever he had pain in the stomach.

The Magistrate finding that there was no evidence to show that the accused had taken opium with intent to commit suicide discharged him.

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GOODYEAR

YOUNG WOMAN DIES OF BURNS

Volibai Vrajlal, aged 18, living with her brother at Khandbazar, was preparing food on December 29, when suddenly her saree caught fire and she sustained severe burns all over her body. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, where she died on Tuesday evening. An inquest will be held by the Coroner on Thursday.

Mr. Macbeth As New President Of Engineers

The 12th annual general meeting of the Institution of Engineers (India) Bombay Centre, was held in Botawala Building, Fort, on Wednesday morning with Mr. B. E. Barucha the outgoing president in the chair. After confirming the minutes of the last annual general meeting Mr. N. B. Macbeth of Macbeth Bros. & Co., was elected as chairman for the ensuing year.

A lunch had been provided for the members at Mongini's Restaurant after which Mr. G. B. William's paper on "Discharges of Surface Water Drains and Sewers in India' was discussed.

A series of expeditions and visits to places of Engineering interest have been arranged. The itinerary includes visits to the Hornby Vellard all-concrete roadway which is under construction by the Municipality, the Tansa Lake and the Water Works, and the Colaba Depot.

Insurance Man For Merchants' Chamber Committee?

Mr. S. C. Majumdar, manager of the Hindustan Co-Operative Insurance Society Ltd., (Calcutta), Bombay Branch, has been nominated as a candidate for the membership of the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay.

Mr. Majumdar, who was a Manager of the New Market Branch of the Central Bank of India Ltd., Calcutta, had been a member of the Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta, for several years as a representative of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., and did useful work there.—(United Press.)

LADY GRADUATE ON THE SCREEN

Miss Shyama Zutshi Features In "Vishnu Bhakti"

The shooting of the latest picture, "Vishnu Bhakti", of the Oriental Talkies, Ltd., of Lahore, has been finished and it will be released shortly in Bombay. It is a social picture, depicting the life of a modern college girl and a youth on one side and the fervent devotion of another woman for Vishnu the Creator and her love for the service of Humanity on the other.

The leading famine role is taken by Miss Shyama Zutshi, B.A., who makes her debut on the screen in this picture. Shyama Zutshi is well-known in Lahore social circles. After graduating from the Punjab University, she rendered help to the country during the last Swadeshi campaign. She is the youngest of the three Zutshi sisters who became famous during the last Civil Disobedience movement. She plays her part very ably and her charming sweet voice adds to its beauty. Madhav Kale plays opposite her.

The cast includes, besides Shyama Zutshi, Amirbai Karnatki, a well known songstress of Bijapur, Madsav Kale, Bacho., Sunderdas, R. S. Murti, H. L. Kohli and others.

The film is directed by Mr. G. R. Sethi and supervised by Mr. R. N. Khanna, managing director of the company.

NEW AMATEUR DRAMATIC CO.

The Chittaranjana Natya Samaj, a new amateur dramatic Company, started by some enterprising Hindu youths put on borads a historical play, called the "Sanyogita" in the New Elphinstone Theatre, on Saturday and Sunday last.

Under the presidentship of Dr. M. C. Javle, Mayor of Bombay a function was arranged and tributes were paid to Mr. Vaidya the play wright for giving the Samaj the play, and, for coaching them to perform it successfully in a short course of instruction.

Mr. Vaidya replied briefly to the compliments and wished the Samaj success.

INDIAN NATIONAL AIRWAYS, LTD.

Progress Of One Month's Operations

"The first month's operation of Indian National Airways' services has fully reached expectations. The number of miles flown by the Company's aircraft on schedule flights during December were no fewer than 16,500. About 3,200 miles were flown on short flights and special charters; and passengers amounting to the satifactory total for 851 have been carried.

Of these, 102 travelled on the Calcutta Deccan route, 43 on the Calcutta Rangoon service; and 706 enjoyed short flights at Dacca, Calcutta or Rangoon.

A feature of the Indian National Airways' development is that every aeroplane engaged on schedule flights arrived in time, no delay having been occasioned either to passengers or airmail!

Local business men are using the Indian National Airways' services in increasing numbers, having discovered the advantage of air travel. The heaviest passenger carried to date weighed 287 lbs. It was perhaps fortunate for him that he was not charged at ordinary freight rates!

SIKH PROTEST AGAINST PRISONERS' NON-RELEASE.

At the meeting of the Central Sikh League, Bombay, held in Bombay on Tuesday the following resolutions were carried out unanimously.

(1) This meeting protests strongly against the action of the Government of Punjab in not releasing 1914-1915 Political Prisoners although they have already served their sentences, and are now very old and weak.

BOMBAY BAN.

(2) This meeting strongly protests against the attitude of the managing committee of the Sri Guru Singh Sabha in not informing the Panth of the ban on music from Bhuleshwar to Princess Street in the procession of the "Holy Granth Sahib" on 23|12|33, placed by the Government of Bombay. We hope the committee will in future be kind enough to inform the Panth about any happenings."

MUSLIM KNOCKED DOWN BY COW

Owner Arrested & Released On Bail

As a result of his cow having knocked down a Muslim, who received a fractured collar bone besides other injuries, one Gangaram Mavaram Phulsinge was arrested by the Mahim police on Tuesday.

The arrested man was placed before Mr. N. T. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar on Wednesday and the police applied for the remand of the accused.

According to the police the accused who lives at Sonal Lane at Mahim has a cow which is a sort of terror to the people in the locality and had knocked down several persons. On the night of January 7, one Rasulshah Mirzashah who was going along the Sonal Lane, was knocked down by the cow as a result of which the Muslim received several injuries and his collar bone also was fractured. He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 50|- till January 16.

STOLEN JEWELLERY RETURNED

Mr. P. L. Thakker, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon ordered on Wednesday, the return of jewellery valued at Rs. 1,000 to Miss Mushtri Miya Maulabux.

The police in applying for the return of the property stated that Miss Mushtriya, living at Souter Street lodged a complaint on Tuesday to the effect that on Monday night someone had entered her residence and removed gold ornaments, pearls and diamonds worth Rs. 1,116. During the course of enquiries, the Agripada Police found all the jewellery in a room near Souter Street. The complainant identified the property as hers. As the police had not arrested the accused, and as there was very little chance of his being arrested, the police applied for the return of the property to the complainant on condition that she produced them when enquired by the police.

The Magistrate passed orders accordingly.

HOCKEY TOURNEY AT DADAR

The St. Xavier's Association (Dadar) is holding a Hocked Tournament commencing on February 3. Entries close on January 27 and the draw will take place on January 28. Particulars may be obtained from Mr. H. J. Athaide, Honorary Secretary, c|o Dr. da Silva High School, Dadar.

FUTURE OF BERAR

All Parties Conference To Meet On 28th

AMROATI, Jan. 10.

The Berar All-Parties' Committee has summoned a Berar All-Parties Conference for January 28 to consider the Viceregal announrement regarding the future of Berar and to give support the demands of the Berar All-All-Parties Committee for safeguarding the interests of the Berars.

Invitations have been issued to the leaders of the various parties in Berar including the Berar Provincial Congress Committee.

Akola has been agreed upon as the venue of the conference.—(United Press.)

JHABWALA ASKED TO DEPOSIT SECURITY

Desiring to re-start his old weekly "The New Reformer" which had ceased publication during his imprisonment Mr. Jhabwala filed his declaration last week before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Magistrate passed orders to deposit under Section 7 (1) of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 Rs. 1,000 as security on or before 12th January in respect of the declaration.

Mr. Jhabwala intends to appeal against this order.

MEDICAL COUNCIL FOR BARODA

BARODA, Jan. 10.

According to the newly enacted Baroda Medical Act, the following gentlemen have been nominated on the Medical Council.

Chief Medical Officer to Baroda Government, will act as president while the members are Dr C. R. Manakar, Dr. L. S. Saluke. Dr. Ramanlal V Patel, Dr. Lomesh H. Desai. Ayurvedic physicians Messrs. Ramanarayan Vaidh and Dhirajlal Vaidya, Bone-setter professor Manikrao, Unani Hakims Messrs. Kasamalli Mahmadali, Habasimiya Varasali and Saivad Munial..

The first sitting of the newly formed council will be held on January 17 in the State General Hospital, Baroda.—(United Press.)

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WORLD OF LABOUR

ABOLISH UNDERGROUND WORK FOR WOMEN

Subject Ripe For International Action

The Grey Report now issued by the I.L.O. on the subject of "Employment of Women in Underground Works in Mines of all kinds," furnishes information on the legislation on the subject in the several Member States of the International Labour Organisation. The Report is issued in connection with the 18th Session of the I.L. Conference which is to meet at Geneva on 11-5-1934, and at which the question of the abolition of employment of women in underground work in mines will come up for first discussion. Besides an introductory chapter, the report contains two chapters, the first summarising the national laws on the subject and, the second setting forth certain general conclusions, as also a list of the points on which gobernments of Member States may be consulted with a view to the adoption, at a subsequent Session, of an international Convention on the subject.

RIPE FOR ACTION

The prohibition of the employment of women on underground work in mines is one of the oldest and most wide-spread provisions in labour legislation and, therefore, the subject is ripe for international action. In some of the important mining countries of Europe such prohibition measures have now been in existence for over 75 years. In underground work in mines, and in particular, in deep-level mines, the danger attendant on the extraction of heavy substances is complicated by a number of other risks, and further, underground work is essentially an exhausting form of work. The British Act of 1842 to prohibit this kind of work for women was one of the earliest measures of labour legislation, and indeed, the very first to deal with adult workers. Other European countries gradually followed suit. In Austria-Hungary the Mines Act of 1854 empowered the mining authorities to take any measures they considered necessary in this respect. In 1874 underground work for women was prohibited by law in France, in 1876 in Luxemburg and in 1878 in Germany. It may be said that the employment of women underground in mines is now unknown among the European States Members of the I.L.O., as also in Aus-lia and North America. In certain oriental countries, however, the practice of employing women below ground in mines has persisted, although on an increasingly restricted scale, probably owing to the fact that work is there performed by family groups.

IN INDIA

In India, according to the Report of the Chief Inspector of Mines, in 1932, out of a total of 204,658 workers working in mines of all kinds which come under the Indian Mines Act, underground workers totalled 110,907, of which 96,196 were men and 14,711 were women. The latter figure, however, has been steadily decreasing. In March 1929, the Goernment of India issued Regulations which came into force on 1st July 12929, under which no woman is permitted to enter or remain in the underground workings of any mine other than an exempted mine, unless she is authorised to do so in writing by the Chief Inspector. The exception is intended to provide for cases where a lady doctor, a lady inspector or a lady visitor may wish to enter a mine from the underground workings of which women are excluded by law. In the exempted mines, that is to say, the coal mines in Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and the Central Provinces, and the salt mines in the Punjab, the prohibition of the employment of women underground is to become operative by successive stages over a period of ten years, so that by 1st July 1939, the exempted mines will be subject to the rules applied to other mines from 1929; that is to say, by that date the practice of employing women underground will have been totally abolished. The progressive reduction in the employment of women underground is proceeding steadily and even at a rate exceeding that anticipated. According to the annual reports of the Mines Inspection Department, the number of women employed underground in mines in 1928 was 31,785 and had fallen to 24,089 in 1929 (23 per cent. of all underground workers), 18,684 in 1930 (13.56 per cent. of all underground workers), 16,841 in 1931 (14 per cent of all underground workers), and 14,711 in 1932 (13.26 per cent of all underground workers). For coal mines alone the figures for the years 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1931 respectively were 28,408, 21,880, 18,287 and 16,632.

NEED FOR SPEEDING UP

There has recently been a fresh discussion of the possibility of speeding up the abolition of the employment of women underground. Following a meeting of the Indian Mining Association, held in Calcutta in July 1932, at which the majority of the members present voted in favour of the immediate abolition of all employment of women underground, the Government of India proposed to the Government of Bihar and Orissa that such work should completely be prohibited at an early date, e.g., 1st July 1933, since the employers concerned appeared to be in favour of such a measure. The Committee of the Indian Mining Association having consulted individual members on this point, the majority declared themselves in favour of the prohibition of women's employment underground at the earliest possible date. A considerable minority, however, was in favour of maintaining the system of progressive abolition on the ground that it had worked quite successfully. Nevertheless, it was suggested that the process should be speeded up with a view to the total abolition of women's employment underground by 1st July 1937 instead of 1st July 1939, as hitherto provided.

IN JAPAN

In Japan, were women workers were quite extensively employed on underground work in mines until a comparatively recent date, this custom is likewise disappearing under the influence of prohibitory legislation. In October 1928 the total number of women workers employed underground was 36,759, while in December 1931 (21 months before the prohibition took effect) the total had fallen to 8,147—a decline which is sufficiently striking to need comment. According to the Report, there is reason to believe that the number of women workers employed underground in September 1933 was less than 6,000. It should, however, be noted that, strictly speaking, the Regulations which came into force on 1st September 1933, do not altogether prohibit the employment of women underground in mines; it will still be possible to employ them in mines where the veins are generally thin.

POINTS FOR CONSULTATION

The Report concludes with a list of the points on which the Governments are to be consulted the principal of which are the following:—

(1) the desirability of international regulations prohibiting the underground work of women in mines of all kinds;

(2) whether such prohibition should be dealt with in a Convention or by a Recommendation;

(3) how "mines" should be defined;

(4) what provisions should be made for exceptions in favour of certain special categories of technical women workers attached to mining undertakings such as women mining engineers, women doctors, nurses, etc., and

(5) the need for the inclusion of a special clause concerning the application to colonial territories of any international regulation that may be finally adopted

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Manager.

IS TRADE UNION UNITY POSSIBLE?

Factions, Principles And Tactics Of Labour Movement

(By MRINAL KANTI BOSE.)
Ex-President N. F. T. U.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Cawnpore Congress has stated that his group has fundamental differences with us but has no fundamental differences with the communist his group has with the commu- group. All the differences that nsits is about the "tactics to be adopted and the line of action to be followed." Many of the newspaper critics seem to be unaware as to what actually divides the main labour groups at the present moment. For their information I would state as briefly as I can the present position in regard to these groups or 'factions' as they are described. Since the split at Nagpur in 1929 there has been a re-shuffling or re-grouping of parties. There is the National Trades Union Federation with which is amalgamated the Indian Trades Union Federation and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. The group that met at Cawnpore may be described as the right wing of the Communist party. The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Cawnpore Congress had the honesty and the courage to avow himself a communist. The left wing of the Communist party called the Red Trade Union Congress has its headquarters at Bombay and is the smallest of the groups. Some of the left wing communists attended the Cawnpore Congress and participated in its proceedings. I hear that there has been a split in the left-wing Communist Party and some of them have deserted to jtin the Cawnpore Congress group. I was not at all surprised when I read in the papers that there was a fracas in the Cawnpore camp. It is a motley of various colours. Some are Indian National Congressmen and followers of Mahatma Gandhi, some are anti-Congress and anti-Gandhi, some are communist-opportunists who do not think it prudent to avow their faith just now and a few are Socialists who for personal or other reasons have thought fit to associate for the time being with those flaunting the name of the old All-India Trade Union Congress. I need hardly say that the seeds of constant dissensions and divisions are very, germinant in this motely group and I shall not be surprised if the fracas that took place during the X'mas week is repeated and split follows split.

DIFFERENCES

The Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Cawnpore Congress has said that while the differences between his group and the Federation are fundamental, those between his group and the Bombay communists are not so.

Why? Says the Chairman of the Cawnpore group: "Both of us believe in the principle of class struggle in the destruction of capitalism and the establishment of workers' Raj. The difference is about the tactics to be adopted and the line of action to be followed." Aye, exactly so. But when we of the Federation talk of tactics and say that for tactical reasons class struggle should not be brought to the fore just now and that in the meanwhile let us get for the workers as much as we can from the Whitley Commission report etc., the communist chairman ignores us. He is concerned only with the tactics of his comrades on the Left Wing and evidently thinks that we poor fellows can have no tactical sense whatever!

I. F. T. U. AND N. F. T. U.

In fact except for the "tactics" of the talk of a general strike in the textile industry a resolution for which has been adopted by the Cawnpore Congress, I do not find much "tactical" difference between Cawnpore Congress and Bombay Federation. So far as affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions is concerned, the National T. U. Federation has decided in favour of provisional affiliation for two years: but I know that the Federation is not at all serious about affiliation to any foreign body, the second International, the third or any other. It would forego it if thereby unity could be effected (which I think quite possible) with the Cawnpore Congress. But if inspite of broad agreement in tactics our Cawnpore comrades consider that their outlook is so fundamentally opposed to that of ours that no unity is possible, I for myself would not at all be axious for compromise at any cost, for I believe that patched-up settlement hampers work and does no compensating good whatever.

'PRACTICAL SOCIALISTS'

We of the Federation have this advantage that we as practical socialists are of one mind and are wedded to no abstract theory that has no relation to the realities of the situation. We are not for a premature general strike, as that is calculated to do more harm to the movement than good but we do not rule out general strike or any revolutionary action by reason of any previous commitment to this or that theory or principle. We recognise that the success of any action we may take depends on the strength we have been able to develop in our constituent unions. We are convinced that we will gain nothing by tall talk, and should rather talk less and do more.

I have said in my concluding speech at the Federation that I do not consider it at all impossible that the Indian National Congress may any day be a workers' organisation. I do not see any harm in the workers trying to capture it while maintaining their own organisations. To this and several other tasks, all more or less concerned with "tactics", the Cawnpore Congress and the Bombay Federation may direct their joint endeavour.

Prize Rs. 50

One Insured packet containing 7 notes of Rs. 100 each and 30 notes of Rs. 10 each bearing the following numbers, has been lost while the packet was being brought by our clerk from Kalbadevi Post Office to our Pedhi on 8th January 1934 between 4 to 5 p.m. Any one bringing the said packet or giving such information as would secure the recovery thereof will be awarded the above prize.

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S 81/622229 (Bom.) S 74/268812 (Rangoon)
S 55/889005 (Lahore) S 59/914628 (Mad.)
T 4/077291 (Mad.)

NOTES OF RS. 10 EACH.

L 22/189105;	K 94/290407;	K 60/632556;
K 94/061945;	K 76/038003;	K 61/405101;
K 92/844901;	L 44/036029;	K 75/067879;
K 94/168494;	K 94/192010;	K 11/426158;
L 18/348962;	K 27/497481	J 39/758914;
L 27/181976;	L 36/175708;	K 94/182133;
J 36/731672;	K 94/241486;	G 75/293470;
J 90/796072;	K 93/976304;	K 61/366210;
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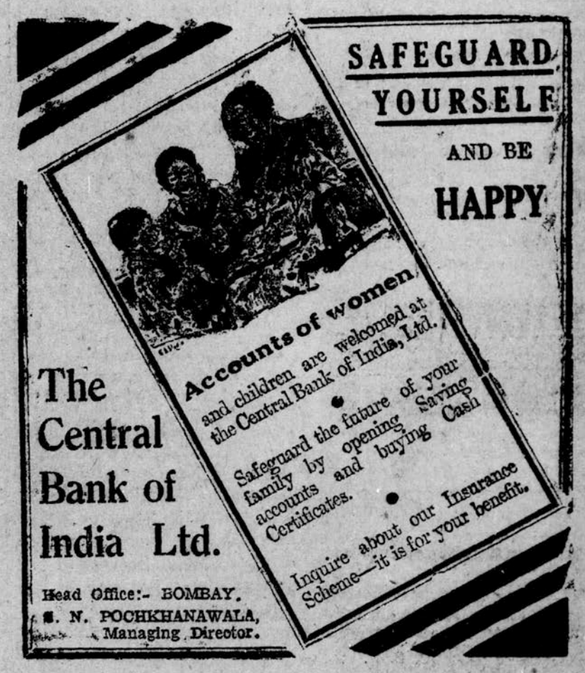
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1934

NO FRESH TAXES

The Municipal Budget estimates for the year 1934-35, introduced in the Corporation's meeting on Tuesday by Mr. Jafferbhoy Lalljee, Chairman of the Standing Committee, make very dismal reading. They reveal a heavy deficit of over Rs. 20 lakhs, a prospect of fresh tax burdens at a time when the ratepayers are least able to bear even the existing one and a darker prospect of heavier taxation in the near future. Already Bombay is the heaviest taxed city in the country. But the services the citizens get in return for their rates can hardly be called adequate. The provision for medical relief is distressingly insufficient. And compulsory primary education is introduced only in two out of the seven Wards of the City. This is an unworthy record for a city which is called the "Urbs Prima" of India when several lesser cities have made better provision for primary education. The rate-payers consoled themselves with the thought that, if on account of depression they could not be given additional utilities by the Corporation, they would at least be spared the burden of fresh taxes. But that hope is now gone and it is time the ratepayers protested and protested hard.

Inadequate Retrenchment

The total expenditure for 1934-35 is estimated at Rs. 3,32,92,000 as against Rs. 3,35,69,000 estimated for the current year. Despite ceaseless talk of retrenchment the expenditure thus shows but a small reduction and, on the other hand, several vital utilities have been cut down. The total income, however, is estimated to be only Rs. 3,12,59,000, leaving thus a large gap of Rs. 20,33,000. The Standing Committee proposes to meet this deficit by making further raids on the rapidly dwindling funds held in reserve for other purposes, and by fresh taxation. Rs. 5,48,000 from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund and Rs. 1,65,000 from the Net Premia Fund will be transferred to Revenue. As even then the deficit will not be wiped out, the Committee proposes to raise the General Tax by 1 per cent. What is worse, heavier taxes may be in store for the rate-payers in the near future. The Committee has already given a warning in the following terms:—

"The Committee beg, however, to point out that in view of the entire depletion of the large surplus of Rs. 60,95,000 of 1927-28 and the recurring inroads aggregating Rs. 18,01,000 made on the Special Funds to meet the expenditure during the past six years, it may not be possible hereafter to avoid further increase in taxation to meet the expenditure on many urgent and important public works which have been held in abeyance from year to year on account of continued financial stringency."

Cruel Burden

It is time the rate-payers protested against the proposed fresh burdens of taxation. At a time when the poor people are hardest hit by the prevalent depression, it is cruelty to impose upon them additional burdens. The Corporation ought to resort to further retrenchment in establishment charges and should reorganise its finances radically and avoid higher taxes at present. Mr. E. M. Gilbert Lodge has opportunely urged that body not to delay any longer the sale of the vast stretches of land which it bought about a decade ago at speculative prices, but which it has long neglected to sell. Even if it be felt that forced sales at present would lower the prices and involve the Corporation in heavy losses, it should be possible, as suggested by Mr. Gilbert Lodge, to sell plots by instalments or promote building societies, preferably on co-operative basis, advancing liberally on the lines of the State-aided schemes to those willing to take up plots. This should go a fair way in reducing the inordinately heavy burden of debt which Mr. Laljee deplores as taking away 40 per cent of the Corporation's revenue for the interest charge. The Corporation must reorganise its entire finances before it is overtaken by a crisis.

Strange Contrast

President Roosevelt, says a Washington cable, has ordered the continuance of 15 per cent. reduction in Federal employees' salaries. It is significant that the news follows closely on the heels of a report that the naval programme of the U. S. A. for the next decade involves the construction of no less than 101 warships. Preparation for war is evidently regarded by the richest country in the world as more important than comfortable wages for its servants. But there is also another aspect to this continuance of cuts. It proves that the interests of the country, however wrongly conceived, are entitled to sacrifices on the part of its servants. The contrast with India is instructive.

This country is notoriously poor. Over 80 per cent. of its population always lives on the verge of starvation. The depression of the last few years has impoverished it still further. There is acute "financial stringency." Yet India's heaven-born "Services" receiving the biggest salaries in the world are not allowed to be affected except temporarily to the extent of 5 per cent. Considering the poverty of their "masters" they owe it to the salt they have eaten to forego much more than 5 per cent. of their luxurious emoluments. If they realised the penury, that is the chronic feature of the country they claim to "serve," if they really felt the meaning of "financial stringency" they would regard their salaries a grievous wrong, and they would shudder at the word "efficiency," much less offer it as an apology. A good deal is talked in Britain about the badness of Hitler and de Valera. These bad men have, at least, had the goodness to surrender the bulk of their and their colleagues' salaries to their respective countries. And neither Germany nor Ireland is so poor as India.

Our London Letter

WEALTHIEST NATION

"Spend Now" Slogan

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 30.

(By Air Mail.)

In spite of depression Great Britain has undoubtedly remained relatively the wealthiest nation in Europe. Taking all in all, the average expenditure on the life of an adult person would easily be forty pounds per year (in India it would be hardly five pounds). The wage-earner would still be earning thirty-five shillings to forty-five shillings per week in ordinary jobs and much higher wages for skilled work. Those who have lost their employment will receive for every adult male forty pounds per year as an allowance from the State and those who earn less or who have not sufficient money for unemployment benefit are entitled in law to go to the relieving officer and obtain money or food vouchers or relief of some other kind. A nation with such a high level of expenditure in ordinary life is well disciplined and experienced in the art of shopping. A slight enthusiasm can send such people rushing to a little extra shopping at a particular season. This is what has been happening in this country for the last two months. The Conservative newspapers have been urging the people that with a growing success of a Tariff policy, agricultural land, building and house property will rise in value. These papers are urging everyoody to rush to "Buy Now."

"Buy Now."

Under such general national persuasion thousands of people have made up their minds to buy and to buy quickly. The stock exchange speculators have also talked of the coming prosperity and are presenting to their customers tempting lists of dozens of securities with present low prices as good investments to "Buy Now." Thus without any real sound industrial revival, the stock exchange creates a wave of industrial prosperity. Similarly economists and statisticians are rushing the people into a Rooseveltian belief of the prices of all raw materials going very high soon. Financiers are frightening the people that currencies may go down in values which would make prices of all commodities very high in the future. Princes and patriots of Britain are delivering speeches everywhere that spending is a national virtue and people must spend. Mayors of all the towns and boroughs are appealing to the people to spend moneys in repairing or decorating their houses in their respective districts. Thus "Buy now," "Do it now," "Spend now" have been the great national slogans throughout the whole of the autumn months.

The effect of this new superstition had been marvellous. Compared to the very depressed year of 1932 domestic shopping and purchasing of the nation have been rising steadily and figures for November of 1933 show a rise of 2.8 per cent in the nation's internal buying as compared with November of 1932. This Christmas is announced by all the authorities to be a record Christmas for purchases and it is expected that after many years for the first time there will be a rise of 1½ to 2 per cent in the purchase of food alone and December of 1933 is expected to beat the record of the last four or five years of the depression period.

Hope of Better Trade.

There is a basic hope among the big industrialists for better trade without any actual influx of orders. Due to an emphatic protest from Britain, France has decided to give up her fifteen per cent surtax on British goods. There is a hope of the quota of British coal being increased by several Continental countries. Iron, steel, and tin plate works in the west of England and Wales are tidying up their shops and reorganising their finance in expectation of a mild boom. Lancashire spinners and weavers suffer from a mild intoxication from the new Homi Mody wine and are seeing dreams of peace and plenty of trade with India and Japan. With the Government's promise of financial aid to the Cunard Line and with sure prospect of contracts for new cruisers, battleships and submarines, there is confidence in the coming prosperity on some basis at least in the shipyards of Scotland, Belfast and Plymouth. So the final picture has been of a merry Christmas with money well spent and bringing back the greatness of Great Britain in 1934.

However, it is a hard task and a long way to convert hallucinations created by superstitions into realities of life. The German Government has yet got to show its face before its working class and Hitler's new policy against the wages and standard of German miners may be just as cruel as it was in the days of the Ruhr Occupa-

(Continued on Page 7)

THE INDIAN MUSSALMANS

Let Them Be Vanguard Of Indian Freedom

(By Mr. ASAF ALI.)

II.

The Indian Musalmans are Indians first and last by nationality, and the sooner they recognise this truth the better. As Indians, it is only natural that they should cultivate friendly relations with other Asiatic countries, and perhaps it is fortunate for India that the faith of some eight million of her population can be a fairly important factor in the cultivation of friendly relations with countries whose inhabitants profess the same faith. But it should never be forgotten by the Indian Musalmans that the link of their faith cannot be stronger than it has proved during the last 1,350 years, where Government is concerned.

THE ULTIMATE CALL.

Europe, for instance, is Christian, but each nationality has its own individuality. In fact the stronger the country the fewer the chances of any diplomatic relations based on identity of religion. Throughout the last 1,800 years Europe has professed Christianity, but the various Christian nations of Europe have been at war or peace in the interest of their respective countries. Nor has the Muslim world presented a different picture throughout its history. Faith alone has never proved a unifying factor among different conflicting interests, except in a superficial way. There was once a Holy Roman Empire, as also a Khilafat hegemony. But they could not last. Material power has always decided the fate and outlook of nations, and religion has often been exploited by material power. In fact it is the basic interest of human beings, which is purely economic, which has worn the veil of religions to hoodwink the credulous. The ultimate call, which human beings must obey, is the call of their primary needs. One of the famous Tughlaq Kings once said: "Faith is a matter of personal preference and spiritual consolation, but it should have nothing to do with matters of State", or words to that effect. And a critical and correct reading of history leads one to the irresistible conclusion that material interests have never hesitated to exploit the name of religion, nor have they forgone gains in deference to the interests of the believers in the same faith. Muslim people have warred against Muslims and subjugated them and so have Christians. Community of material interests rather than that of faith has always proved the deciding factor.

WHAT IS THE GOAL?

The question which the Indian Musalmans have to answer is "What is our goal?" The past is dead and buried deep; but the future stares them in the face. Do they want to invite a Muslim Power to conquer India, and subjugate Indians afresh? Or would they like to be the subject of a Christian power, or a Hindu Power or any other Power? Or yet again is it their ultimate purpose to establish their own rule over India, by vanquishing both the English and the Hindus? No Indian Musalman, who has not taken leave of his senses, can possibly say yes to any of these propositions. None of these positions is possible. There is no Muslim Power in the world to-day, who can even remotely dream of invading and conquering India. Europe, America and Japan must first disappear, or at any rate the first class European Powers, particularly England, must be reduced to impotence before such a contingency can be dreamt of. If by a strange concatenation of unthinkable circumstances another world-war destroyed these powers altogether without touching any of the Muslim states, and further, if some of the Muslim States grew strong, as if by a miracle, the awakened sense of nationalism among non-Muslim Indians, which has more than once shaken the foundations of the British rule in India will constitute a formidable factor to be reckoned with. And, finally, if all the impossible things did happen, and a foreign Muslim invader did succeed in conquering some parts of India, his followers who helped to win the prize would be the first to share all the good things of this earth and the Indian Musalmans would remain a subject people. They would be exploited by the new rulers, and thus made the object of the hatred and the contempt of other Indians, which circumstance would not serve their children or the children of their children well. This way does not lie their salvation. Conquests and governing people in the old sense of these words, despotic rule or the ascendancy of one race or people over another are fast becoming obsolete, and what residue of such ideas is left in the world shall

(Continued On Page 7)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE REAL REMEDY.

We are glad that the Viceroy has begun to realise that "there is another aspect of the terrorist movement which I think it is important to bear in mind." That aspect is unemployment. "Lack of occupation," he said, "produces in their minds feelings of disgust, despair and resentment." But why should there be so much unemployment among the educated? Compared with the population and the resources of the province of Bengal the number of the educated is utterly negligible Yet there is unemployment. Why? If Lord Willingdon and his colleagues face the question squarely they will have gone to the root cause of discontent. And therein lies the real and permanent remedy for terrorism.

WHOLESOME AND TIMELY.

It may be easy to advise others, but the advice given by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatulla to the Muslim students of Bombay is as wholesome as it is timely and plain-spoken. He urged them to be more self-reliant and self-sacrificing and said: "We should learn to push ahead on our merit alone and it is only by this means that we as a community will be able to blot out the stigma of backwardness." Everywhere and in every age merit has counted for a great deal more than numbers. Those Muslims who do not appreciate this simple truth have studied Muslim history in vain. Let young Muslims at least realise that the special favours for their communities for which many of their leaders are begging of the Government on bended knees are calculated to demoralise the community as well as the supplicants and that, if the favours are anti-national, they may injure the whole country. We join Sir Ghulam in bidding young Muslims remember always: "We have to live and die in India and, therefore, we must cultivate the spirit of citizenship and service to the country".

RURAL RECONSTRUCTION.

It is an encouraging report that comes from Allahabad that a number of U. P. Congress workers have decided for the present to focus the attention of public men all over the country on the methods designed to ameliorate the condition of the peasantry. Under the guidance of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru himself the workers will spread themselves out in the villages, work out varied programmes of rural uplift, and in particular help the villagers to organise and help themselves. This is splendid work from every point of view and Government themselves have recently begun to realise its importance and if official professions are to be followed by practice, local officialdom should give every assistance it can to this great and urgent work of rural reconstruction.

SARDARS' STATUS.

Gujarat officials have recently displayed an inordinate fondness for Darbars in the Province, probably to show to the outside public how very popular the Government is there. In the latest Darbar, Mr. J. H. Garret, Commissioner, Northern Division, has thought it quite just to remark about the non-violence of the Satyagrahis of Gujerat: "I can only compare this so-called non-violence to the use of the Red Cross for the purpose of covering up military operations." But we doubt whether the Sardars themselves will endorse this remark. However, we shall not discuss the accuracy of the aspersion here. Posterity will not find it hard to say where, if anywhere, there was any lapse of non-violence or fair-play. As regards the interests of the Sardars, which Mr. Garret was so anxious to safeguard, the Sardars will not be long in realising that special representation in the Legislature can avail them but little or nothing and that their best safeguard is the goodwill of their tenants and the public in general. The Sardars can retain their present status in the future, not by isolating themselves from the people or taking sides against them, but only by justifying their title as the trustees of the interests of the tenants.

INDIA'S SCIENTIFIC NEEDS.

It is impossible to over-estimate the value of scientific education and, therefore, of the services that the Indian Science Congress has done to the country and is likely to render in the future. Nor is it possible to deny the necessity of our having an Indian Science Academy and Scientific Museums of the right type. As Professor Saha has urged in his interview, every civilised country possesses Astronomical Observatories and other scientific institutions. In India, the difficulty is the apathy of Government. Those among the "public" who have money are mainly the people who need official guidance and inspiration. These are not forthcoming in ample measure because of the unusual "financial stringency" or the usual lack of funds!

Press Views

Unfair Ban

It is not our usual practice to comment upon the internal affairs of the University or of any academic institution for that matter, but the letter written to us by Mr. G. L. Mehta and Mr. J. N. Sen Gupta regarding the appointment of Dr. Nalinaksha Sanyal as an examiner to the University cannot be passed over without notice We believe it is a wrong principle for the University to take account of the political convictions or views of those who are appointed as examiners unless, of course, such views involve any element of moral turpitude. Dr. Sanyal has already paid the penalty of his political views by being debarred from appointment as a University Lecturer. But it should be stretching the point too far if the official ban against him were made to include a ban on his appointment as an examiner also.—"Advance".

Jayakar's Futilities

Mr. Jayakar has returned from his wild goose chase and is now trying to foist the responsibility for his failure on others. He has declared pedantically that we can get a good constitution if we make a common demand. How is it possible when there are many Jayakars who are prepared to play their own hands without waiting for others Why did he go to the R. T. Cs. in his individual capacity? He tried this best at the Second R. T. C. and afterwards to belittle the influence of Gandhiji and the Congress and it is rather cheeky to call upon them to repair the mischief he and his friends have done. Thanks, to their vanity, the Constitutional Act emerging from Parliament is not going to be worthy of England to give and India to accept. "Indian Express"

Immediate Task

In an interview he gave to Mr. Leonard Matters which we re-print from the "Hindu". Mr. Jayakar has stated that the test he would apply to any constitution would be whether it would serve as a lever with which to advance India to full Dominion Status. But he agreed that the time for applying it had not come. He further said that he would not be surprised if the Joint Select Committee whittled down the White Paper proposals. The misgivings of a man like Mr. Jayakar who had taken part in the discussions ever since the first Round Table Conference met, cannot be lightly dismissed as the fears of a heated imagination. The moral of it all is clear: to forge ahead with plans for complete rejection of a scheme which may become still worse but not better, and the formulation of an alternative constitution on the basis of an all-party agreement That is the immediate task facing the people of the country and their leaders. —"Hindustan Times".

Tete-a-Tete

"Beggar my neighbour"—that is the one and only goal of the Big Five in the neck-to-neck race they are running in piling up their armaments. Cost, of course, doesn't count—just at present.

* * * *

Cost won't count so long as the masses of each nation are content to provide all the cannon fodder that is needed. When, however, they wake up to the realities of the situation—that is, however, an eventuality which their rulers don't like to visualise now. They follow the sage old motto "After us—the deluge."

* * * *

U. S. is building 101 more warships, while Great Britain will have a dozen more air squadrons. Japan, of course, will not be outdone by either of these in modernity and has its own programme of additional armaments on air, sea and land.

* * * *

What if their annual deficits should run into thousands of millions and their public debts into billions—so long as the masses provide the grist to their mills?

* * * *

The Gandhi plaque has been removed from the Finchly Parish Church in London in view of protests from all parts of Britain. This and other plaques, we are told, represent crisis in the affairs of the nations selected for symbolic representation. But since the crisis no longer exists in the case of India, the protests were no doubt, fully justified.

* * * *

There is no truth in the rumour that Lord Londonderry has come to India on a personal mission of reconnaissance—to get a bird's eye view of India in preparation for his Viceroyalty.

Confirmation of its untruth, however, is not available from Belvedere. The subject is too delicate to be mentioned there.

* * * *

Commissioner Barrat describes land-holders as "producers." What the peasants are he does not say. We admire his reticence.

We wish he were equally reticent about his knowledge of history. For—unwittingly, we hasten to admit—he has done England an injustice.

By the way does his history include Feudalism and the Middle Ages in Europe?

* * * *

There is no end yet to the series of telegrams, varying in length and intensity of feelings, that the Maharaja of Dewas has been sending from his retirement to His Excellency the Viceroy.

For sheer number, if for nothing else, they now deserve a reply.

* * * *

Of course, the question of the Maharaja's abilities, the alleged reduction of temple grants and the penance that he is undergoing are not matters of moment, not certainly so important as the necessity of a long gubernatorial or viceregal reply in response to toasts at a State banquet—which reply, long and tedious, is invariably inflicted on the All-India Press. Yet, still, all the same, nevertheless etc. etc. His Highness deserves a response.

* * * *

Now you know who has been engineering the move for the removal of the surcharge on imported sugar in this country—the protective duty which has given a fillip to the indigenous industry in recent years. The European Chambers simply couldn't restrain their tears over the attenuated import trade when the Viceroy came to greet them.

* * * *

Of course, they have every sympathy and all that for the Indian sugar industry, but that doesn't at all deter them from asking that the "crushing burden" of the duty on foreign sugar should be removed. Call this attitude what you like, but these British commercial men, you should know, know how best to reconcile public professions with private interests—which you do not know how to do.

Readers' Views

INDORE MALWA MILLS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Quite a lot of correspondence has so far appeared in the columns of your esteemed and widely circulated daily over the future of the Indore Malwa Mills. As one who takes a keen interest in the progress of the Indian textile industry in general and the Indore Malwa Mills particularly, I would sound a note of warning to the Bombay depositors to beware how they allow themselves to be the sport of a handful in their ranks. It is an open secret that as matters stand their claims are in jeopardy. But, thanks to the efforts of the Reconstruction Committee, there has been kindled a ray of hope in the hearts of the creditors and the dismal prospect of unmitigated ruin has been for the time being shelved off to the remote future. But if the agitation which is being carried on by a few depositors against the resolution which was almost unanimously adopted at the meeting of the Bombay depositors held on the 19th ultimo giving the mandate to the Reconstruction Committee to negotiate for the best offer under the circumstances, bears fruit, which God forbid, the hopes which have been raised now will be dashed to pieces. I wish it were possible to bring home to these depositors the magnitude of the risk they are running by pursuing a defeatist policy.

To throw the Reconstruction Committee overboard at this stage is to invite liquidation. For the Bhandari offer is simply out of court as the Indore depositors would not touch it. The reconstruction scheme as it was elaborately unfolded to the meeting of the 19th instant furnishes a 'via media'. Depositors who are opposed to any idea of liquidation and with good reasons too, would do well to consider the reconstruction scheme. Its intrinsic merits are too obvious to need any elucidation here. It has been placed before them as the next best alternative to the ten annas offer. The Indore mills could be run on more or less the same lines as the Sholapur scheme. In the general interests of the indigenous textile industry, this scheme should engage the serious attention of the depositors. Under it the mills will be worked by a strong managing board, of directors who would be the elected representatives of the share-holders and depositors. The inherent drawbacks of the managing agency system would be conspicuously absent from this scheme. The depositors would get debentures instead of cash for the full amount of their claims. The absence of an immediate settlement of their claims, however partial it may be, which the acceptance of the ten anna offer would be fully compensated for under this scheme, by their acquiring a direct voice in the management of the mill affairs through their elected representatives, on the board of management. It would moreover, be a move in the right direction in this democratic age, which has discovered a marked tendency on the part of the masses of our countrymen to desire the municipalising of all the great national industries.

In the event, however, of this scheme also being thrown overboard, there would then be no escape from the abhorred fate—liquidation. The question that matters is what will the depositors gain at the end of protracted liquidation proceedings? This question must haunt every depositors till he is able to make his mind up either one way or the other. The length of time involved in liquidation proceedings; the possible rate of settlement of the outstanding claims as a result of liquidation and, above all, the funds required for meeting the costs of the legal proceedings, are some of the factors which the depositors should never lose sight of before they suffer themselves to be dragged down to that contingency.

It may not be generally realised here that the question of liquidation assumes a very grave aspect when it is considered in relation to the fact that the Indore mills are situated in the domains of H. H. The Maharajah Holker. The Bombay High Court has ordinarily no jurisdiction over the mills. The Holker Durbar would naturally give due weight to the unanimous views of the depositors and shareholders of the State. And these depositors have on more than one occasion wholeheartedly expressed themselves in favour of the ten anna offer. Some of the representatives of the Bombay depositors who are on the reconstruction committee who have been to Indore and studied the question on the spot have found themselves in complete agreement with the Indore view. Will not the Bombay depositors be guided by the experience and first-hand knowledge of their own representatives on the Committee of the Board? It is again quite in the fitness of things that the Indore State should strive hard to save this Indore industry. The Indore Malwa constitute the biggest textile enterprise in the State and occupy the first rank in the general textile industry in the country. It does not stand to reason to think that the State would reman indifferent to the plight of thousands of textile workers, a contingency which it would be impossible to obviate if the mills stop working as a result of liquidation proceedings. As to the liquid and other assets of the mills it is a matter of common knowledge that the textile industry has entered on a very critical stage of its existence. Reports of the closing down of mills pour in from day to day the assets of the mills, which have already closed down, are lying unsold for want of a purchaser; and in many a case the assets have been known to have sold at ridiculously cheap prices. The liquidability of the assets of these mills would, therefore, be found to be a slender reed to rely upon.

There is, lastly, the view of the shareholders. The shareholders would never spare the directors for the sad state of affairs of the Indore mills. And in the event of a resort to liquidation the shareholders driven to desperation, would not hesitate to fasten the blame for this muddle where it belongs. Let the Bombay depositors give due weight to the opinion of the Indore depositors. Does it not strike them that there must be some solid reasons underlying the uncompromising opposition of the Indore public? Is it possible for a handful of agitators to set at naught combined view of Indore and the majority of the Bombay depositors? Has business shrewdness fled from Bombay? If the depositors realise the gravity of the situation and stir themselves betimes to secure either the ten anna offer or go in for the reconstructon scheme in the alternative, they would better stop the rot.—Yours, etc.

X.

Marathi School Of Journalism

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—At an "At Home" function held a few days ago in honour of Mr. Mrinalikant Bose of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", Mr. M. C. Mody, the host of the evening, in his welcome remarks made a pointed reference to the absence of "Schools of Journalism" in this country. This regret about this state of affairs is certainly to be shared by all those connected with the profession.

I, however, propose in this letter to bring to his notice as well as of all concerned that an humble beginning has already been made in this city. Such a school now in existence for a period of a year is imparting instructions in journalism, through Marathi. The full course of instructions is fixed at three years and several students are at present taking advantage of it. I would agree with Mr. Mody that ssch a meagre effort can never be deemed enough, far from it. But should the local Journalists' Association take interest in this school or the like, the much-felt want for which Mr. Mody rightly regrets could be overcome.—Yours, etc.,

D. K. KETKAR.

Bombay, January 9.

"Aquarium For Bombay"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the article 'Aquarium for Bombay' which appears in the issue of your paper "Bombay Chronicle", dated January 5, it is stated that "Madras is the only Presidency that boasts of an "Aquarium" in India to-day." In connection with this, I want to bring to your notice that Trivandrum, the capital of Travancore State, can also boast of having an 'aquarium' for the last six to seven years.—Yours, etc.,

VINCENT DE BAYLISS.

Bowlers Day At Vizianagram

Indian Team Wins Toss But Dismissed For 124 Runs

ENGLISH WICKETS SCATTERED BY NISSAR

SCORES AT A GLANCE

VIZIANAGRAM XI (Ist Innings) 124

M. C. C. (1st Innings, for 6 wkts.) 79

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BENARES, Jan. 10.

A strong team captained by the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram provided the opposition to the M.C.C. in the three-day fixture which commenced here to-day within three hours of the team's arrival from Calcutta this morning.

The home team batted first and were all out for a surprisingly small score of 124, C. S. Naidu being top scorer with 31 not out.

The wicket which was one of matting was bumpy and while Nichols took 3 wickets for 39, Townsend took five for 30.

The M.C. had nearly the same experience when they went in and at the close of play they had lost the wickets of Walters, Barnett, Bakewell, Human, Nichols and Jardine for 79 runs.

Nissar has now taken 5 wickets for 35 runs.

Valentine is now not out 30, with score at 79 for six.

The following are the teams for to-day's match at Benares:—

M.C.C.:— Jardine, Walters, Bakewell, Barnett, Valentine, Townsend, Human. Verity, Levett, Clark, and Nicholls.

VIZIANAGARAM XI:—The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram (Captain), the Yuvraj of Patiala, Major C.K. Naidu, Wazir Ali, Amarnath, Nissar, Ramjee, Kelaart, Dilawar Hussain, Palia and C.S. Naidu.

A. N. Murty is the 12th man.

The M.C.C. who arrived here by the Punjab Mail at 9, this morning, commenced a three-day fixture against the Vizianagaram XI at 11-45.

The weather was cloudy and sunny in turns and the match was played on matting wicket.

Vizianagaram winning the toss took the first innings, sending in the M.C.C. to field.—A. P.

Although the tourists appeared to be tired after a fatiguing night journey from Calcutta, they performed marvellously against the strong combination opposed to them, probably the strongest they have hitherto faced. Even the umpires were the same as those who officiated in the Test Match (Tarrant and Hitch) thereby completing the Test Match atmosphere.

Wazir Ali and Palia who commenced the innings to the bowling of Clark and Nichols had taken the score to 8 in 20 minutes when a regular procession of players started to and fro from the pavilion and in just about an hour 6 wickets were down for 33 runs.

VERITY DROPS CATCH.

When he had scored 7 the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram was dropped by Clark at short-leg off Verity, although it was the easiest of chances. Verity then had analysis of 5|4|5|0. At lunch Vizianagram and Edward Kelaart, were not out with 7 and 16 respectively and the total was 60 for 6 wickets. The remarkable collapse of the combination of players which in some respects was even stronger than the Test Team was almost entirely due to a bumping wicket. Palia was first out due to touching a bumper and giving a simple catch in the slips and Amarnath who followed suffered the same fate, although in the previous over he had delighted the crowd by turning a similar ball to square-leg boundary. Wazir All was the third batsman to be out glancing a leg-ball straight into Nichols' hands at short-leg and three wickets were down for 22. Major C. K. Naidu and Yuvaraj of Patiala were then associated together for a short spell, but Townsend coming on at 30 in place of Nichols took Major Nayudu's wicket in his first over. Nayudu who seemed to be waiting for the appearance of the slow bowler to hit out opened his shoulders to Townsend's second ball, but missed. He slashed at the next intending to hit it through the covers and gave a sharp catch to Levett behind the wicket. Major Nayudu was out at 30. In Townsend's fourth over the Yuvaraj of Patiala survived a confident appeal for l.b.w. but in the next ball umpire Tarrant upheld a similar appeal. Dilawar too was a victim of a bumper which he cocked up into the hands of Jardine at third slip. Among the Vizianagaram players Kelaart alone played the bowling with confidence, exploiting the beautiful left-hander's pull stroke to send Townsend to boundary three times in successive overs. His score of 16 is made up of 3 fours and 2 twos.

Following are the falls of wickets 1|8 (Palia); 2|14 (Amarnath); 3|22 (Wazir Ali); 4|30 (C. K. Naidu); 5|31 (Dilawar Hussain) 6|33 (Yuvraj of Patiala).

AFTER LUNCH PLAY.

On resumption, the Maharajkumar hit Verity for six over square-leg boundary, but in Townsend's first over Kelaart mistimed an attempted hook and was bowled. The Derbyshire bowler's next over produced 16 runs, but Ramji in hitting out was caught at mid-off, although C. S. Naidu was dropped by Clark at mid-on. Some good hitting was then seen by Ramji and C. S. Naidu who made some excellent cuts and hits to leg. But the innings came to a close at 3-0 p.m. Nissar was caught behind the wicket. In his score 31 the young Naidu had six fours and a five.

M. C. C. BEGIN INNINGS.

Nissar opened the bowling for Vizianagram Eleven, Barnett square-cut his fifth ball powerfully to the boundary, but in repeating the stroke off the next ball gave a snick to Amarnath who deputised for Dilawar Hussain behind the wicket and was out in the first over of the innings (5—1—4). Bakewell joined Walters and the two had taken the score to 32 in half an hour when Walters was clean bowled by the in-swinger in Nissar's fifth over. In Ramji's fifth over Bakewell gave a difficult catch to the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram at first slip which was missed, but the next ball Bakewell was bowled by the Yorker. This brought Human and Valentine together who were together at tea interval scores of 11 and 20 respectively.

PLAY AFTER TEA.

Nissar took two quick wickets on resumption. Valentine should have been caught by C. S. Naidu at third slip off Ramji. (He jumped into air and stopped with his right hand the ball going away above his head but failed to hold it at the second attempt) But Nissar in his next over hit Human's off stump with beautiful balls. Nishols also was dropped by C. S. Naidu at the third slip off Nissar, but Nissar's very next ball clean beat and bowled Nichols (70—5—0)

With 20 minutes left for play Jardine joined Valentine. Jardine was being continually beaten by Nissar who was missing the stumps very narrowly. At last a beautiful ball had Jardine beaten and skimmed the balls. Stumps were then drawn.

VIZIANAGRAM XI—1st Innings.

Wazir Ali, c Nichols, b Clark	12
Palia, c Townsend, b Nichols	0
Amarnath, c Valentine, b Nichols	4
C. K. Nayudu, c Levett b Townsend	6
Yuvaraj of Patiala, l.b.w., b Townsend	6
Dilawar Hussein, c Jardine b Clark	1
Maharajkumar of Vizianagram l.b.w. b Townsend	17
Kelaart, b Townsend	16
C. S. Nayudu (not out)	31
Ramji, c Valentine, b Townsend	7
Nissar, c Levett b Nichols	14
Extras	10
Total	124

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Clark	12	2	30	2
Nichols	10	0	39	3
Townsend	9	4	30	5
Verity	7	4	15	0

M. C. C.—(1st Innings.)

Barnett, c Amarnath, b Nissar	4
Walters, b Nissar	13
Bakewell, b Ramji	12
Valentine (not out)	30
Human, b Nissar	13
Nichols, b Nissar	0
Jardine, b Nissar	2
Extras	5
Total (for 6 wkts.)	79

Nissar's analysis at close of play was 13|3|38|5.

JARDINE'S FATHER MUCH BETTER

LONDON, January 10.

D. R. Jardine's father who has been ill with influenza at home at Walton-on-Thames is stated to be much better to-day.—Reuter's Special.

RELIEF TO RYOTS

Madras Govt. Proposals On Finance Committee's Recommendation

TARDY JUSTICE

Concession Of 12-1|2 Per Cent Only Is Ordered Where 18-3|4 p.c. Is Suggested.

MADRAS, Jan. 10

Government has accepted the recommendations of the Finance Committee regarding the remission of land revenue for the current Fasli except in one particular, namely, that Government has ordered a remission of 12½ per cent as against 18 3/4 recommended by the Committee for twelve recently resettled districts where remission was granted last year.

The total amount of remission is 60 lakhs as against about 72 lakhs recommended by the Committee.—A P.

SIR MONTAGU WEBB IN MADRAS

Intensive Campaign For Derating Rupee

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Sir Montague Webb who is now in Madras is carrying on an active, campaign in favour of derating the rupee and co-operating with America in re-opening mints to free coinage of silver. He will address two public meetings on Friday, first at the Rotary Club and the second under the joint auspices of the Southern India Chamber of commerce and Madras currency League.—A. P.

INDIA THEN AND NOW

Londonderry Sees Great Changes Since Time Of Curzon

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Lord Londonderry, in an interview, said that he had an excellent flight and that he liked the country. Great changes had occurred since he last visited India during Lord Curzon's time. There were hardly any motor cars in India then.—A. P.

BRITISH AIR CHIEF'S FLIGHT OVER INDIA

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

In the course of his tour of inspection of the R. A. F. stations in India, Lord Londonderry, the British Air Minister, arrived here this afternoon by the Transcontinental Airwars west bound Aircraft from Calcutta

After introductions were over, Lord Londonderry spent about half an hour chatting to those present and then motored to the residence of Sir John Steel.

He leaves here on the morning of January 12 for Ambala, Lahore and other Northern India R. A. F. stations by air accompanied by Sir John Steel.

Lord Ratendone, who is "en route" to London, was also a passenger on the same 'plane from Calcutta.—A P.

Bengal's New Executive Councillor

The King Emperor has approved of the appointment of Mr. R. N. Reid to be a Member of the Executive Council of the Governor of the Presidency of Bengal in succession to the late Sir William Prentice, deceased.—A. P.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Wednesday.

The suggestion mooted some time ago, before the Corporation that the Municipal Commissioner should publish in local newspapers for the information of the public the gist of the prosecutions launched by the Municipality and the names of the dealers who are convicted for adulteration of ghee, butter and other foodstuffs, is being given effect to, the Law Committee of the Corporation having approved of the proposal. The municipal solicitors who were consulted in this regard have given their opinion as follows:—

"There is no objection to publishing in the newspapers from time to time short particulars of convictions in the above cases, provided that proper care and supervision is exercised to see that the particulars published are strictly true and accurate.

We should advise confining the publication to the following particulars: 1. name and address of the party convicted; 2. offence for which convicted; 3. the date of the conviction and 4. the penalty imposed.

It is necessary to emphasise that the name and address of the party should be given in order that the party convicted may be properly identified. There are many persons having the same name or combination of names, and a name given without address might be misleading and might amount to defamation of some innocent person."

S.O.S. From Indian Women's University

An appeal signed by several well-known citizens of Bombay has been issued requesting the public to help the Indian Women's University financially. Two meetings have so far been organised by the fund committee, at which Prof. Karve, the founder of the University, explained in detail as to when and how the Indian Women's University came to be started and what work it has so far accomplished. The University has several girls' high schools all over the country working under its direct supervision. The intention of the pioneers of the Institution, is to start women's colleges, if possible, in all the provinces, to impart education in

Drastic changes have had to be made in the establishment and teaching staff of the University. The professor are now getting about half the salary they were getting before. Wherever possible the expenditure has been cut down and still it has not been found possible to carry on the activities of the University with the present income. Prof. Karve in his pathetic appeal on Sunday at Matunga said that they were prepared to carry on as at present till June, after which it would go impossible for them to go on working, if the public did not respond to the appeal issued to them recently. It is to be hoped the response of the Bombay public will be sufficiently generous.

American Lecturer in India

When Swami Vivekananda went to America in 1893 to attend the famous Parliament of Religions, very little did he think then that the American people's interest will be so much aroused as to found a lectureship on the relations of Christianity with other religions of the world. Mrs. Haskell, an American lady, endowed a large sum of money for this purpose for a course of lectures to be delivered in Europe, Asia and America and Dr. Shailer Mathew who is travelling India since November last, having lectured in Burma, Calcutta, Benares, Lucknow, Aligarh, Allahabad and Lahore, is coming to Bombay to deliver lectures from 19th to 27th inst. in the Wilson College. From Bombay, he will go to Calcutta and Waltair, where he will be the guest of Sir Radhakrishna, Vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University.

THE INDIAN MUSSALMANS

(Continued from page 6).

disappear before the onrush of the new forces of awakened and enlightened humanity. Exploitation of one group by another is one of those passing phases, on which mankind has passed its verdict, as it has done, from time to time, on other phases like despotic rule, etc., and like the others it is awaiting its execution in the sight of the whole of humanity.

FREEDOM AND NOT SLAVERY.

If India's reconquest by foreign Muslims is both impossible and inconsistent with the Indian Musalmans' sense of self-respect and self-interest, their acquiescence in subjection to any other race or community is unthinkable, whereas the conquest of India by Indian Musalmans can be mentioned only to be laughed at. Those who are capable of thinking or dreaming along these lines deserve urgent medical attention. The only alternative is to live as free men and women in an India which should be the equal of other free countries of the world. If seventy millions of Germans could organise those whom Napoleon had subjugated only a century ago, to such efficiency that the entire world had to combine to defeat them, and if small nationalities of a crore or much less can build up their freedom in the armed camp of European Powers, and again if three million Sikhs can make enough trouble to challenge mighty Governments, it must be an extraordinarily weak and defeatist Indian Musalman, who is afraid of being treated as a slave by non-Muslim Indians, unless he seeks shelter under a mighty master. One often hears that if slavery is the only alternative before the Indian Musalman, whether the ruler is a non-Muslim Indian or a non-Indian, the choice is not difficult. But if eighty million Indian Musalmans have nothing better to think of than slavery, and if they have no confidence in themselves, their ultimate doom is sealed, and the temporary advantages they hope to win as slaves can only hasten that doom. It is this 'defeatist' mentality which seems to be the only bond between the dreamers who would exchange the present rulers for some Muslim rulers and those who are content with their slavery, both of whom would continue to enjoy the contemptible crumbs of favour, which they can win at the expense of self-respect. The only manly attitude is to leave nothing undone to redeem the honour of the Indian Nation, even if non-Muslim Indians seem slow or lacking in statesmanship; for ever a crore of well-organised, and earnest Musalmans are good enough to take up the challenge, and re-establish India's honour. Let them form the vanguard of India's freedom, which alone is the surest guarantee of the Indian Musalmans' freedom and future.

(To Be Continued.)

ELECTION STUNT

Propaganda Literature From Air

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

For the first time in the history of Indian politics an aeroplane was used in an election campaign. This morning the town was "bombed" with election literature and one large packet fell intact into a busy thoroughfare, but fortunately it fell clear of pedestrians and traffic and no one was injured.—A. P.

WEALTHIEST NATION

(Continued from page 6.)

tion and its effects upon the British mining industry may be as disastrous and certainly sufficient to explode the fascinating theory of prosperity in the coal trade. In the few lines in which Japan can retaliate, cheap coal obtained from the sweat of the slave trade in Korea, will be one of her weapons. The battle of oil against coal may return any time and America may have to encourage her oil kings in her own interests. The boom in British oil and steel will have to depend upon additional orders for machinery and shipbuilding. The present superstitious belief may draw money from a credulous public to reorganise or to reconstruct but it cannot produce substantial orders. Not only Belgium, Germany and America will continue to attack the iron and steel markets of the world but Soviet Russia and some of the Dominions may become added rivals in this line. Lancashire does seem to be full of hope and her actual cotton purchases are rather strong and many spindles and looms are now working after two to three years of idleness.

ROYAL WEDDING

(Special Cable.)

MUNICH, Jan. 10.

Wedding was solemnized this morning of Princess Elizabeth of Prince and Princess Nicholas, to Greece, the second daughter of Count Theodore Toerringsettenbach, a nephew of the Queen of Belgians.

WHY MODY-LEES PACT IS A BLUNDER

Lower Capital & Working Cost Of Lancashire Mills

(By One Who Knows)

There has recently been much talk about the Pact which has been entered into by the Bombay Millowners' Association with the Lancashire Delegation. Different arguments have been advanced, both for and against the Pact, and I do not want to enter the lists on this occasion.

LESS COST IN ENGLAND

I have found, however, and, I think, the public must have noticed that the discussion which has proceeded upto now is not based upon any figures or statistics. I have got some data to show both the working cost and the capital cost for starting a mill in Lancashire. These data will be sufficient to show how the working cost and the capital cost are much less in England than what is the case in this country.

LANCASHIRE PACT, MISTAKE

This will be, perhaps, a revelation to many in this country, who have been under the illusion that the working cost and the capital cost are less in this country than in England, and I think they show that it was a mistake to enter into a Pact with Lancashire, which already enjoys an immense advantage in the shape of less working cost and less capital cost, notwithstanding the advantage of 12½ percent by way of exchange.

I leave the rest to the public here to judge on the basis of these facts as to whether the pact was at all justified.

In a cotton spinning and weaving mill for manufacturing cloth in 40s warp and 40s weft, the manufacturing charges fall under different heads such as interest on block, interest on working capital, depreciation, stores, power, wages, municipal charges, if any, general charges and cotton.

I give hereunder figures of the cost of block in Bombay port and cost of a similar Block in Lancashire, if now erected.

MACHINERY BLOCK

Machinery imported into this country from Lancashire is sold through the manufacturer's Bombay agents who get nothing less than 5 per cent commission on machinery and 7½ to 10 per cent on spare parts. It is an open fact that the quotations of machinery such as spinning and weaving are generally given on ex-works prices, on which the packing charges come to 10 per cent and very often more. The cost of transport from ex-works to British port in case of India and to a mill site in Lancashire is assumed to be the same and, therefore, cancells itself. Ocean freight and insurance charges etc., from an English port to Bombay port comes to 12 per cent and even more on heavy machinery such as blow room machinery etc., on the F. O. B. prices of the machinery. On arrival of the machinery at Bombay port, a duty of 10 per cent is to be paid on c.i.f. price and nothing less than 2 per cent come as Port Trust and clearing charges for clearing the machinery from docks and delivering the same to the mills in Bombay. If the machinery is for an upcountry mill, railway freight and delivery charges from the station to the mill in the interior are to be added on the above. However, on the above line I give hereunder the cost of machinery in Lancashire as compared with the cost of machinery, delivered in Bombay mills.

RESPECTIVE COSTS

	£
Take the cost of machinery, say at £100	100-0-0
Less Bombay agent's commission at 5 per cent	5-0-0
Cost of machinery in Lancashire	95-0-0
Cost of machinery say at £ 100-0-0	100-0-0
Add packing charges at 10 per cent	10-0-0
F. O. B. cost of machinery	110-0-0
Add freight, insurance etc. at 12 per cent	13-4-0
C. I. F. cost of machinery	123-4-0
Add duty at 10 per cent	12-6-0
	135-10-0
Add Port Trust & clearing charges at 2 per cent	2-14-0
Cost of machinery in Bombay mill	138-4-0

which is 45.26 per cent more than the cost of machinery in Lancashire.

According to my information, to build a unit of 40000 spindles and 1000 looms for 40s warp and 40s weft counts, complete with dying and bleaching plant, it would cost for machinery in Bombay Rs. 30 lacs whereas for the same unit in Lancashire the cost of machinery would come to Rs. 21 lacs. The cost of land and building both for Bombay and Lancashire is taken the same although I could safely say it would be less in Lancashire. According to the above figures the cost of Land, building and machinery in Bombay would come to Rs. 35 lacs while in Lancashire the same comes to Rs. 26 lacs.

INTEREST

In the enclosed statistics I have worked up interest on block and working capital at 6 per cent on mills in India whereas the interest at 4 per cent on working capital and block at 5 per cent on mills in Lancashire.

DEPRECIATION

As regards depreciation I have worked up the same percentage for Machinery and Block both for India and Lancashire.

STORES

Stores, dyes and machinery parts imported into India is assessable to a duty at 10 per cent. Taking the packing charges at 10 per cent, freight and insurance at 12 per cent, intermediate profits at 10 per cent, duty, clearing and port Trust charges at 12 per cent the cost of stores in Bombay would come to nothing less than 50 per cent more than Lancashire, taking into account the fore wear and tear on account of Tropical climate of India, also considering the stocks of stores the Mills have to carry into India. The practice in Lancashire is that the Mill orders out stores as much as it requires and hence there is neither deterioration of stock nor interest on stores kept in stock.

POWER.

In Lancashire generally all the mills use coal which it is admitted is superior by 15 per cent than the Best Bengal Coal and is purchased by the Lancashire Mills between sh. 12 to sh. 14 per ton. The price of coal in Lancashire after taking into consideration the above facts and when converted into Rupees does not exceed Rs. 8 per ton while in Bombay the same comes to Rs. 16 per ton, and therefore the cost of Power in Bombay is 100 per cent more than Lancashire.

WAGES.

According to the information I had gathered during my two trips to Europe I find that though the wages per head in India are less than in Lancashire still the total number of men employed in a Spinning Unit in Lancashire is 1 to 3-1|4 in a similar Unit in Bombay. In the Weaving Unit while the proportion in Lancashire is 1 in Bombay it is 4 times more to the number of employees in Lancashire. I could safely say that in Spinning Unit Bombay pays 10 per cent more by wages over Lancashire for a similar Unit, and in the Weaving Unit the total wages of Bombay is at least more by 15 per cent than Lancashire. If you refer to "International comparison of Cotton Spinning Labour Cost" given in the well-known "Textile Weekly" Journal of Lancashire dated 4th August 1933 you will find that the total wages in India is next highest to America and Lancashire is the fourth highest as compared to the world. The difference in the wages in India and Lancashire is by 10 per cent in latter's favour. I have therefore taken that the Lancashire wages are lower by 12-1|2 per cent over Bombay wages both for Spinning and Weaving together.

MUNICIPAL CHARGES.

Because the cost of Block in Lancashire is lower than in India you will find a little difference in the charges under the above heads between India and Lancashire.

GENERAL CHARGES.

I have put the same figures both for Indian and Lancashire.

COTTON.

India does not produce cotton to spin 40s warp and 40s Weft and we have to import the cotton either from Africa or Egypt. There is a duty of 1|2 anna per lb. on the imported cotton and taking the cotton to spin 40s warp at Rs. 275 per candy (which includes duty at 1|2 anna per lb.) the duty, comes to nettween 9 to 10 per cent. A mill of the above capacity can consume about 4,000 bales of cotton per year and therefore while in India cost of cotton is Rs. 11 lakhs the same cotton in Lancashire will not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

HIGHER COST OF PRODUCTION

From the above figures one can very easily see that the cost of production in India is higher than Lancashire by 22.24 per cent., taking into account interest. Depreciation, Stores, Power, Wages, Municipal and General Charges and duty on cotton.

Apart from the above, there is the advantage to Lancashire manufacturer, (or buyer) on account of Exchange being kept at sh. 1|6 instead of sh. 1|4.

ALL COSTS OF PRODUCTION ON A UNIT OF 40,000 SPINDLES AND 1,000 LOOMS FOR 40s WARP AND 40s WEFT.

IN INDIA

	Rs.
Block of Machinery at Rs. 30 lakhs at 6 per cent	1,80,000
Block of Building at Rs. 5 lakhs at 6 per cent	30,000
Depreciation on Rs. 30 lakhs at 5 per cent and Rs. 5 lakhs at 2-1|2 per cent.	1,62,500
Working Capital Rs. 10 lakhs at 6 per cent	60,000
Stores, Dyes, Spare parts, etc.	2,00,000
Coal (Power)	1,50,000
Wages	8,00,000
Insurance, Water, Municipal charges	75,000
Agent's allowance, Post and General charges	18,000
Cotton (African or Egyptian) ..	11,00,000
Total	27,75,500

IN LANCASHIRE.

	Rs.
Block of Machinery at Rs. 21 lakhs at 5 per cent	1,05,000
Block of Building at Rs. 5 lakhs at 5 per cent ..	25,000
Depreciation on Rs. 21 lakhs at 5 per cent and Rs. 5 lakhs at 2-1|2 per cent	1,17,500
Working Capital Rs. 10 lakhs at 4 per cent	40,000
Stores, Dyes, Spare parts, etc. ..	1,30,000
Coal (Power)	75,000
Wages	7,00,000
Insurance, Water, Municipal charges, etc.	60,000
Agents' Allowance, Post and General charges	18,000
Cotton (African or Egyptian) ..	10,00,000
Total	22,70,500

SIND UNDER REFORMS

Administrative Committee Report Will Be Ready By End Of February

KARACHI, Jan. 10.

The Sind Administrative Committee resumed the oral examination of witnesses after the Christmas recess the chairman and Mr. Kaula one of the members having returned from Bombay where they had gone to discuss personally with the secretariat detailed the working of joint or separate cadres for various services and the extent to which the existing affiliations between Sind and Bombay institutions would necessarily be affected by the reforms.

The committee have a very full programme of witnesses to be examined before the end of this month and will probably visit Jacobabad during the Horse Show Week when the leading men of Upper Sind will be congregated for the joint durbar of Upper Sind districts and where it will be possible to examine many of the higher officials without dislocation of their tours.

The Committee will meet during February for detailed consideration and drafting of their report which, it is hoped will be ready for submission to the Government of India by the end of that month.—A. P.

New Behar Minister

Patna, Jan. 10.—Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Barrister, is appointed a Minister, in succession to the late Khan Bahadur Syed Muhamad Hussain.—A. P.

The additional Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta sentenced Lalchand to 2 years rigorous imprisonment, Nurl'dhar Agarwala to two years' and fine of Rs. 200, in default, 6 months' further imprisonment and a woman named Janki to six months' rigorous imprisonment on charges of conspiracy to commit burglary and theft in respect of jewellery worth Rs. 50,000 from the temple of Raja Damodardas Narsan in Clive Street about 3 months ago.—United Press.

BARODA ADMINISTRATION

Official Review Records All-Round Progress

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, January 9.

The Administration report of Baroda for the year 1932-33 is published. It shows the progress of the State in the different spheres. The total revenue receipts came to Rs. 270.10 lakhs, while the expenditure amounted to Rs. 264.36 lakhs. As previously observed by me, Baroda is forging ahead in rural reconstruction. Industrially also the State is progressive. In matters of social legislation, the Child Marriage Restraint Act was passed and two other bills were registered. The Sanyas Diksha Restraint Bill and the Caste Tyranny Removal Act, which awaited his Highness' sanction, have now been finally passed.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS

The liberal educational policy of the Maharajah has resulted in an increase in the number of students attending the educational institutions and the figure for 1932-33 has come up to 2,60,143. The Co-operative November is also progressing.

INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITIES

According to the report, "The larger industries continued to do well. There were 14 textile factories in the State, all of which did fairly well". The cement factory at Dwarka manufactured 47,430 tons and the Okha Salt Works about 35,000 tons. The three match factories also worked well.

The hand-loom weaving demonstrations were continued and more improved looms were brought into use. "The studies of the economic conditions of the weavers were continued. Demonstrations were given in calico-printing, lacquer work and in improved processes in tanning and all these aroused interest".

MALARIAL SURVEY.

Anti-malarial measures in Baroda, Navsari and Vyara were continued and the malarial survey of Songadh was completed.

The dispute with the Government of India regarding Viramgam line and the port and Salt rates in Gujerat remained unsettled. Another event in the year was the removal of the restrictions imposed at the time of the rendition of Okhamandal.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

The Scout Movement and Physical Culture activities are also making sound progress. There are about half a dozen physical culture mandals in the city, and many more in the mofussil towns. The Jummadada Vyayamshala of Baroda, under the able direction of Prof. Manikrao, is doing good work. The Arya Kana Mahavidyalaya is an ideal institution imparting instruction in physical culture to women. The Laxminoth Vyayamshala is a student managed organisation, guided by persons like Mr. Chhotalal Sutaria and Dr. Venilal Modi. In Baroda College, physical training is a compulsory subject and the sutdents are taking keen interest in College Training Corps.

The Boy Scout Movement was started some 15 years ago and it has its headquarters at Baroda with district headquarters at Navsri and Amreli. In 1932-33, 18 life-saving deeds were performed by the Scouts and recently they have started a magazine also. Mr. Dave, Scout Commissioner, is taking keen interest in the movement.

Prof. Manekrao, presiding over the Maharastra Physical Culture Conference at Nasik, expressed dissatisfaction at the present neglect of Indian games and exhorted the public to increas interest in them, saying: "We have our own national games in India, which are second to none in excellence, combining skil, intelligence and physical efficiency."

The Government of Baroda have given certain concessions and facilities for purchase of pumping sets up to one H. P. by way of encouragement to persons owning small gardens, for the cultivation of horticultural produce.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Mr. R. R. Pawar, Registrar of the Co-operative Societies, recently presiding over a Co-operative Conference at Bardoli, traced the history of the Co-operative movement in India. He compared the increase of population with the margin of subsistence and discussed its adverse effect on public health. He said that social reform was essential for our economic solutions, and urged all to devise practicable ways and means to improve village life for battering the economic condition of the peasantry.

Peace was maintained inspite of political movement all round the State in British Gujerat and the relations between the communities in the State continued to be harmonious.

The industrial position of the State requires to be still further improved by giving proper aid and adequate facilities to enterprising people of the State to launch new industries.

STATE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Baroda Legislative Council session will be held here on the 17th instant, and important resolutions are expected to come for discussion before it because of the present mill trouble and other circumstonces. It is considered likely that at this session some proposal to legislate for the settlement of frequent troubles between Capital and labour on a permanent basis on the lines of the Trades Disputes Act of British India may come from a member or two.

MOSQUE GUTTED

Disastrous Fire In Sind Village

HYDERABAD, (Sind), January 9.

Information has reached here of a disastrous fire in a village near Badin in the Hyderabad District which completely gutted a mosque.

It is learnt, two travellers were sleeping inside the mosque when the fire broke out and they were roused from sleep by people outside. The Quaran lying inside the mosque was also brought out though with much difficulty.

Due to strenuous efforts of villagers, the fire was brought under control before it could spread in the village.—United Press.

PROUD OWNER OF WHITE ELEPHANT

RANGOON, Jan. 10.

A Karem is reported to be the proud owner of a white elephant.

A tame elephant, belonging to him gave birth to the white calf elephant a few days ago in a jungle near Toungoo.

Fearing the envy of the villagers at his 'luck' the Karen had both the mother and the calf removed to a distant place.

A wite elephant was captured in this district a few years ago. But the animal died in India after a long tour of America and Europe. —A. P.

BAKR KASAI JAMAT

Confidence in Trustees

A largely public meeting of Muslims was convened bythe Bakr Kasai Muslim Jamat of Bombay and Bandra at Chimna Butcher Street Dr. Mahmed Ibrahim Khatkhatay presiding. The president said that the objects of the meeting were to express confidence in the present Board of Trustees of the Bombay and Bandra Mosques Wakfs of the Bakr Kasai Jamat and the Trust properties relating thereto, and to give an address to Mr. Abdulcurreem Lalbhai, President of the Board of Trustees, and his colleagues in recognition of their able and successful administration, for the last three years.

The following resolution were unanimously passed:—

(1) That the Bakr Kasai Muslim Jamat of Bombay and Bandra express their full confidence and satisfaction in the President Mr. Abdulcurrem Lalbhai and the Board of Trustees for their able administration, management, and systematic and clear accounts of the Bombay and Bandra Musjid Wakfs of the Bakr Kasai Jamat and the trust properties relating thereto.

The resolution was supported by Messrs A C Patel, Shekh Amir Sheikh Dawood, and several other speakers.

(2) That this meeting authorises Mr. Abdurrehman Ruttan, Chairman of the reception committee, to forward copies of the Resolution No. 1. to the Advocate General of Bombay, and to the Board of Trustees.

An address to Mr. Abdulcureem Lalbhai and his colleagues was read over on behalf of the conveners of the meeting, and presented by the President in a silver casket followed with a presentation of shawls also, to all the Trustees.

The meeting was dissolved after a vote of thanks to the President.

Light refreshments, flower garlands were also distributed, and two sets of bands were in attendance for enter ainning the guests.

HARIJAN YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE

KHAMGAON (Berar), Jan. 10.

A young Harijan of 22 committed suicide by stretching himself on the Khamgaon Jalam Railway Line.—United Press.

MAHATMA IN MALABAR

(Continued from page 1.)

Malabar last night. In his message, he said:—

"I carry with me very pleasant reecollections of my brief stay in Mysore. I hope the people of Mysore will keep up their reputation for being enlightened by removing untouchability root and branch".

Mysore has contributed about Rs. 28,000 for the Harijan cause.

GANDHIJI'S TOUR IN KARNATAK

One District To Be Dropped

Mr. Hanmantrao Kanjalgi saw Mr. Amritlal Thakkar and discussed with him Mahatmaji's tour programme in Karnatak. It is found impossible to get additional day for Karnatak. Mahatmaji reaches Bellary at 7 p.m. on 11th Feb. and leaves Bijapur for Hyderabad on 16th at 5 p.m. In order to fix tour-programme within this interval and allowing silence-day and Tuesday for editing one district will have to be completely dropped. Mr. Thakkar is sorry he is obliged to disappoint that district and some other places.

GANDHIJI'S VISIT TO E. BENGAL

Khulna Forms Reception Committee With Acharya Ray As Chairman

KHULNA, January 10.

It has been provisionally arranged that Gandhiji will visit this town on February next.

A strong Reception Committee with Acharya P. C. Ray as Chairman has been formed to arrange for Mahatmaji's reception.

It is proposed to take Mahatmaji into the interior of this subdivision as well as of the Gopalgaj sub-division, so that he may see for himself the condition of the Foundra Kshatriya and the Namasudra communities who form the major part of the population of this district and the adjacent district of Faridpur.—United Press.

LIVELY SCENES IN PARIS

Two Fifty Arrests During Stavisky Demonstrations

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

PARIS, Jan. 9.

Having dropped M. Dalimier the Government is spiking the Oppositions guns by the immediate introduction of a bill prohibiting all persons convicted of dishonesty from dealing in any manner with stocks and shares under a penalty up to two years' imprisonment.

The bill will be introduced on Thursday, when the Opposition will launch an onslaught on the Government in connection with the Stavisky affair.

Lively scenes, were witnessed in the city during the Stavisky demonstrations. There were frequent scuffles between mounted guards and some boisterous Royalists.

Detonators were placed on tramway lines which increased the confusion.

Two hundred and fifty persons have been arrested.

STAVISKY'S LAST LETTER TO HIS WIFE

(Special Cable)

CHAMONIX, Jan. 10.

M. Stavisky was buried this morning in a snowstorm. His Sobbing widow followed the coffin to the graveside, swooned as the coffin was lowered into the grave and fell into the arms of the Police inspector.

It is now revealed that the last letter written by M. Stavisky to his wife opened by the police last night in the presence of his widow declared "To disappear for ever is the best proof of my love that I can give you."

INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE MEMBERSHIP

LONDON, Jan. 10.

The new members in the last quarter of 1933 wer edouble number who joined in the previous three months, announces the India Defence League. It adds it is very significant that there is a great number of recruits including Civil Servants, soldiers, representatives of trade and commerce who had just completed service in India.—Reuter's Special.

"BEYOND HIS CAPACITY"

Approver Continues His Story In Madras Trial

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

That he joined the Indian School of Medicine as a cover for his carrying on of political propaganda was revealed by Pattabhirama Reddy, the approver, to-day in the course of his cross-examination in the Madras Conspiracy case.

He said that he had not mentioned this fact in the lower court as he had not been asked about it.

After the unsuccessful attempt at a dacoity at the house of the village Munsif of Nellore, he added, he abandoned the revolutionary idea as the thing was beyond his capacity.—A.P.

APPROVER GIVES EVIDENCE

Revelations In Madras Conspiracy Case

MADRAS, January 9.

The hearing of the Madras Conspiracy Case was resumed today before the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

The whole day was devoted to the examination of approver, Pattabhirama Reddy. Witness deposed his coming into contact with Bengali State prisoners in Trichy Jail, where he was imprisoned in connection with Civil Disobedience. He added that he learnt the process of bomb-making from B. K. Dutt.

Witness then described the formation of the party called the Hindusthan Socialist Republican Army in Madras subsequent to his release.

The witness described the alleged preparations for dacoity at the house of the village Munsif of Nellore, to which place he with another accused went disguised as Sanyasins, but they were captured and identified.

Later he joined a school of Indian Medicine, where he was arrested with certain documents and letters.—A.P.

POPULAR SPORTS EDITOR PASSES AWAY

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

A large number of friends, including some well-known local sportsmen attended the funeral to-day of the late Mr. P. R. Murugesa Mudaliar, Chief Sports Reporter of the "Hindu," who died suddenly yesterday after short illness. Those present included Mr. K. Srinivasan, Proprietor of the "Hindu," several members of the "Hindu" staff and secretaries of the Indian Cricket Federation, Madras. Mr. L. Brooke Edwards, Honorary Secretary of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association in a communication to the press touching Mr. Mudaliar's death says: "His articles on tennis were the best he had seen in India."

Mr. Mudaliar was an extremely popular figure in local sporting circle.—A. P.

NO WASTE OF ENERGY

The Raleigh bicycle is designed so that every ounce of muscular energy is fully utilised for speedy travel. From the unique fork crown to the last detail of the rustless finish, the rider's point of view is the only consideration.

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Alleviate Human Sufferings Everywhere On Earth

OBJECT OF FELLOWSHIP OF FAITHS

Bringing about Peace among World's Nations by Urging them To Gather on Social or Philanthropic Platform.

An interesting lecture on the working and ideals of the World Fellowship of Faiths was delivered by Rajah Jai Prithvi Bahadur Singh on Tuesday evening, at the Prarthana Samaj Hall. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

The lecturer, who was one of the delegates from India to the Parliament of Religions at Chicago, said that, some of the delegates had decided to start a World Fellowship of Faiths. They know that there had been no real unity amongst the followers of the different religions and they were out to try and bring about that unity in the near future.

BRANCHES ALL OVER WORLD.

They had decided to open branches of the Fellowship of Faiths at all important centres all over the world, with the intention of bringing on one platform, followers of all the religions, to alleviate the sufferings of the people. The aim of all the religions had been to alleviate the sufferings of humanity, and the speaker saw no reason why all the religions should not come on one platform to do that work.

The Fellowship of Faiths wanted to bring about peace and unity amongst the different peoples of the world, bring a message of cheerfulness and hope to the suffering humanity and lessen unemployment. If some of the Conservatives were not prepared to join the Fellowship of Faiths, the speaker said they all ought to join together under some other name for the betterment of humanity.

MEET ON SOCIAL PLATFORM.

Mr. K. Natarajan, in his concluding remarks thanked the speaker for his interesting lecture and said that the suggestion of the speaker that all should meet under a social or philanthropic platform if they did not agree to meet on a religious platform, was a very laudable one. He said that there were several persons, who did not believe in any religion and they would not hesitate to join others for the betterment of the humanity on a social or philanthropic platform.

RAIN IN SOUTH MADRAS

Temperature Falls In N. W. F. Province

POONA, January 10.

The Western disturbance has caused fairly widespread rain or snow along the Western Himalayas, and local rain in Baluchistan, and lies this morning over the North-West Frontier.

Widespread rain is again reported from South Madras, and scattered light showers have occured in East Central India and West Central Provinces. The temperature is falling along the North-West Frontier.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Dalhousie—2 inches; Chaman and Murree—three quarters; Queetta and Kalat—a half inch; Srinagar, Sonamarg and Panjgur —quarter; Palamcottah—three; Coonoor—two; Cochin and Kodaikanal—one and a half; Madras —one; Vellore and Nellore—half and Mangalore, Trivandrum and Coimbatore—quarter.

FORECAST.

Rain or snowfall will decrease in Baluchistan and extend and increase in the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir and Punjab and along and near Kumaon Hills. Rainfall will also decrease, but continue locally in South Madras.—A.P.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY INTENSE COLD

Cases of Carbon Monoxide Poisoning

NEW DELHI, Jan. 9.

Intense cold during the last few days was indirectly responsible for many fatal cases of coal gas poisoning in Delhi.

In Qasapura a butcher and his family were found unconscious in a closed room owing to effects of carbon monoxide. The woman died last night in hospital. Her husband and child are recovering.

This morning a Bengali clerk in the Government of India, who finding that his servant was unable to rise from his bed to open the bolts of his room called in the police who forcing their way in found the man dead. He had lit close to his bed an iron stove to keep him warm.—A. P.

BANGALORE FOR MYSORE DURBAR

Civil And Military Stn. Wants Complete Retrocession With Safeguards

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BANGALORE, Jan. 9.

A largely attended public meeting of the Indian Christians held last night under the presidency, Mr. A. R. Fonseca, retired Collector of the Colonial Service, opposed the partial retrocession of the Bangalore Civil and Military station to the Mysore Durbar, on the ground that the Civil population falling in the military areas would not enjoy political and other rights which the people in the areas retroceded would, and also as they would be subject to certain rigorous in the administration. Also, unnecessary artificial divisions would split members of the community into watertight compartments and prevent the growth of healthy community life.

The meeting was for complete retrocession with certain safeguards which they feel would be to the good of the people.

BENGAL GOES AHEAD

Dr. Mukherjee Offers Rs. 1 Lakh To Encourage Study Of Commerce

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Dr. Harendra Kumar Mukherjee, Inspector of Colleges, has offered to create an endowment in memory of his mother, the late Prasannomoya Devi to the value of a lakh of rupees. Out of its income, at least two scholarships will be created for the purpose of encouraging studies in applied commerce and business education, one tenable in a foreign country and the other in India. The scholarship will be open only to the Bengali Protestant Christians.

It will be remembered that Mr. Mukherjee, had made an endowment about a year ago of the value of Rs. 1¼ lakhs in memory of his father, for providing for a band of well-trained youths who could develop the industrial and agricultural resources of the country. The object of the present endowment is to train along with the first band another band of equally well-qualified youths to take charge of the turnover of the farmers' labour and dispose it with efficiency and profit.—United Press.

TWO WIDOWS AT LAW

Rival Claims For Possession Of Husband's Property

BIJAPUR, Jan. 9

A sensational case was heard for two days by the District Judge Mr. A K Asundi, in which the two widows of one Gurushidappa Desai are fighting for he possession of the moveable ond immovable property of their hus and, each claiming to be entitled to the exclusive possession of the entire estate.

The deceased Guruchidappa Desai had made a will in 1927 by which he had disinherited his senior wife and gave righ of adoption and other rights to his junior wife; but differences over a matter of marriage of their daughter arose between him and the junior wife and y his will of 1932 he revoked all the favours he had conferred on her and the differences went to such a length that he had to file a suit against his junior wife. But soon after in July of 1933, he parties came to a compromise and the suit was withdrawn.

Complete reconciliation was established and a deed of Agreement was drawn up by which all the allegations made by Desai were withdrawn, and on July 21st of 1933, it is alleged by the junior widow that he executed a will in her favour restoring her to her former position. It is this will of 1933 of July that is challenged y the senior widow. The senior wodow among other things contends hat 'Desgawatan' being impartible property the junior widow is not entitled to any interest, being herself senior she is entitled to the exclusive possession of the entire estate.—United Press.

French Railway Disaster

The worst train disaster the world has known occurred in Christmas week at Lagney, eighteen miles outside Paris, when the Paris-Strasbourg express crashed head on at seventy miles an hour in thick fog, into a stationary train at Lagny station. Both trains were packed with people leaving the capital for Christmas holidays. Two hundred people were reported killed and more than two hundred injured.
Photo shows search among the wreckage for dead and injured after the disaster.

Organisers of the "Govardhanram Festivals," in memory of the greatest Gujarati poet, Govardhanram Tripathi (Seated) Sjt. Nanalal D. Kavi (President) (third from left), Diwan Bahadur Krishnalal M. Jhaveri (President, Gujarati Sahitya Sammelan), Sjts. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Rajendra S. Dalal and Chandrashanker N. Pandya (standing).

SCIENTISTS' TRIP TO BHOR STATE

Ruler's Tribute To Their Various Achievements

On the January 7th, a party of about 30 delegates and members of the Reception Committee of the Indian Science Congress visited the capital of Bhor State in response to an invitation from its ruler, Shrimant Pant Saheb.

The guests were given a cordial welcome by the Ruler who along with the Yuvraj received them on their arrival in the Garden Villa. After the guests had been introduced to the Ruler, they were entertained to a magnificent dinner, at the end of which they were conducted to the Darbar Hall in the Palace where Shrimant Pant Saheb made a speech formally welcoming them to his capital.

LOVER OF SCIENCE.

In the course of his speech Shrimant Pant Saheb stated that the occasion was the first of its kind in the history of his State, and that he considered it an honour to himself and to his State to receive so many distinguished scientists.

We referred to the various achievements of science for which humanity owed a deep debt of gratitude to scientists in all ages including the present one. Science had been called the handmaid of religion. Hence scientists were the real worshippers of God.

On behalf of the guests Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the Bombay University, replied in suitable terms to the speech of welcome.

TRIP TO AMBAVADA.

After the welcome speech and reply the guests were taken to Ambavada at a distance of about 8 miles from the capital, where stands the Samadhi of Shri Shankaraji Narayan the founder of the Sachiv Dynasty of Bhor State. They also visited the Shri Naganath Temple and the Panch-Ganga Tirth. On their return journey to Poona the guests inspected the Lloyd Dam at Bhatgar.

VISIT TO POONA.

On the 6th inst. the Party had visited the Agricultural College and Farm at Poona followed by a visit to the Meteorological Observatory. They were received at the College of Agriculture by Principal V. G. Gokhale and the members of his staff. The delegates were entertained with refreshments and thereafter taken round the College buildings and shown over the Agricultural Farm.

Dr. S. K. Banerji and other officers on the staff of the Meteorological Observatory, took the delegates round the Observatory and showed them the various instruments employed for making meteorological observations and the mode in which meteorological charts were prepared. In the evening after their return from Bhor they were entertained to suffer at thee Fergusson College.

"BARROWS LECTURER" FOR 1933-34.

Dr. Shailer Mathews, Dean of the Divinity School Chicago University (1908-33.)

Two Mohamedan youths had a fight in Multan in which a knife was alleged to have been used, resulting in injuries to one of them necessitating his removal to hospital where he died. His dying declaration was taken by a Magistrate. One person has been arrested and produced before the Additional District Magistrate.—A. P.

EMPLOYERS MUST KNOW

Changes In Provisions Of Workmen's Compensation Act

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The attention of employers or persons acting on their behalf is drawn to the recent changes in the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.

Section 10B of the amended Act prescribes that where, by any law for the time being in force notice is required to be given to any authority, by or on behalf of an employer, of any accident occurring on his premises which results in death, the person required to give notice shall, within seven days of the death, send a report to the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation giving the circumstances attending the death, provided that where the local Government has so prescribed the person required to give the notice may instead of sending such report to the Commissioner send it to the authority to whom he is required to give notice.

This section comes into force on the 1st January 1934 and the liability of employers in this respect begins from that date. Failure to send a report within the prescribed time is, under Section 18A (1) (c) of the Act, punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

SURCHARGES ON AIR MAIL TRAFFIC

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Six resolutions were adopted to-day by the Associated Chambers 3 of which were modified to a certain extent.

Sir Frank Noyce replying to the first resolution moved by Mr. P. Mukerji, representing the Punjab Chamber of Commerce, repudiated the charge that the Government was making money by surcharges on the airmail traffic, and expressed the hope that the Punjab Chamber would not insist on using the words "and ultimately eliminate" in the resolution which was done before putting it to vote.

Md. T. E. Cunningham (Bombay) moved resolutions concerning the concession rates for commercial documents and railway risk notes. The latter was kept back at the suggestion of Sir Joseph Bhore.

SEA CUSTOMS ACT.

Mr. C. G. Winterbotham (Bombay) moved the resolutions that the Sea Customs Act was an infringment on designs and also on the latters patent of the High Courts of Judicature of Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

Mr. A. Aikman (Bengal) moved a resolution dealing with hire purchase.

Mr. F. E. James moved a modified resolution regarding food adulteration.

The Conference then adjourned.—A. P.

THE
Travancore National Bank, Ltd.
(Incorporated in Travancore 1912.)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1933.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	as.	p.	ASSETS.	Rs.	as.	p.
Paid up Capital	5,20,437	14	6	Cash in hand and with Banks at Call	8,37,408	15	10
Reserve Funds	2,00,000	0	0	Investment in Govt. Securities, Debentures and Fixed Deposits with other Banks	10,38,241	9	9
Deposits	58,32,954	6	1	Lands & Buildings and Safes and Furniture	2,51,418	4	9
Chit Fund Deposits	13,99,842	5	5	Loans & Advances	41,55,828	14	0
Bills for Collection as per Contra	3,48,974	6	1	Chit Fund Advances	15,94,708	10	1
Sundries	7,86,392	12	10	Bills for Collection	3,48,974	6	1
				Sundries	8,62,021	0	5
Total ...	Rs. 90,88,601	12	11	Total ...	Rs. 90,88,601	12	11

K. C. EAPEN, B.A., Managing Director.
Alleppey, 6th January, 1934.

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STABILISATION OF DOLLAR IN SIGHT

New York Cotton Prices 9 Points Up

LONDON GOLD FIRM AND CHICAGO GRAINS STEADY

President's Power To Reduce Dollar Further By 50 Per Cent

Bombay, Jan. 10.

On Wednesday the Sterling-Dollar and the Sterling-Franc rates fluctuated within a narrow range.

According to the expectation of leading financiers of New York the dollar will be devalued and stabilised on February 1 at its current foreign exchange value and the resulting gold profits will be transferred to the Treasury from the Federal Reserve Bank. The President will have the right to reduce the dollar further by 50 per cent to discourage excessive immediate repatriation of capital. This step is expected to secure the basis of international negotiations on the currency stabilisation.

NEW YORK COTTON TRADERS HESITANT.

New York cotton prices witnessed minor fluctuations as the traders are hesitant to enter into fresh commitments at present.

SMALL RISE IN LONDON GOLD

London gold prices registered a small rise to-day but silver remained quietly steady.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT A SHADE FIRMER.

Liverpool wheat was a shade firmer to-day. Chicago wheat, oats and rye ruled steady on account of better enquiry and active trading. Business in Argentine linseed was quiet and listless.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1934.)

New York, Jan. 10.

Previous closing	10.92
To-day's opening	10.93
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	11.01
Difference	+.09
Broach Expectation	Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1934.)

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Previous closing	5.47
To-day's opening	5.48
Difference	+.01
To-day's closing	5.54
Difference	+.07

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 10.

The sentiment continued bright on improving prospects in the textile situation but the demand was not aggressive and prices made little headway due to the hesitation on the part of operators who are rather reluctant to enter into fresh commitments pending clarification of the Government's future fiscal policy as a result of which price movements were narrow and irregular. However the underlying feeling remained steady despite occasional setbacks.

Trading in May opened at 10.93 i.e. one point higher. The market was fairly active on some speculative buying influenced by steadier Liverpool cables and a firmer Stock Exchange and prices moved up with May touching 10.97. Thereafter the market began to fluctuate erratically under alternate influences of buying and selling around the previous closing level.

Finally the market closed at 11.41 with a rise of 9 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 10.

The following were the opening quotations:—

January (unquoted) 10.70|10.70.
March (10.68|10.67) 10.78|10.77
May (10.83|10.82) 10.94|10.93.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American January (5.50) 5.50.
American March (5.49) 5.49.
Egyptian January (8.11) 8.03
Egyptian March (7.98) 7.90.

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Broach A|M. for April|May delivery advanced to Rs. 197 from Rs. 195|4 at night when New York cotton futures were reported to be 6 to 7 points up but thereafter the price declined to Rs. 196 at 11 p.m. as the New York cotton futures were reported to be only 1 point up.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan. 10.

Previous closing	5.08-1|4
To-day's closing	5.09-1|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan. 10.

Previous closing	5.09-1|2
To-day's opening	5.08
To-day's closing	5.09
Difference	—.0-1|2

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 10.

Previous closing	83.28
To-day's opening	83.31
To-day's closing	83.28
Difference	unchanged

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 10.

London Exchanges opened with the Sterling-Dollar at 5.08 but later improved to 5.09, thereafter remaining practically steady with slight variations and closed at 5.09.

Franc opened at 83.31 but fell to 83.21 and closed at 83.28.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 10.

The market was quietly steady.

	Last price To-day's price.	
Spot	19-1|16d.	19-1|8d.
Forward	18-1|8d.	19-1|8d.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 10.

	Last price To-day's price.
Gold price fine per oz.	£6|6|8 1|2 £6|7|1

BULLION.

London, Jan. 10.

Influx (nil) nil.
Withdrawal (nil) nil.
Gold (£6|6|8 1|2) £6|7|1.
Silver (19 1|16d.) £19 1|16d.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Jan. 10.

3 months (1 1|16 p.c.) 1 1|16 p.c.
4 months (1 3|32 p.c.) 1 3|32 p.c.
6 months (1 1|8 p.c.) 1 1|8 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, Jan. 10. 3-30 P.M.

London on Bombay (1.6 1|16) 1.6 1|16.
Paris on Bombay (6.26 1|2) 6.27.
New York on Bombay (38.50) 38.50
Berlin on Bombay (1.03 1|4) 1.03 1|4.
London on Milan (62.12) 62.15.
London on Shanghai (1|4) 1|4.
London on Kobe (1|2 11|32) 1|2 9|32.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Liverpool wheat opened steady with rates at 52-1|2 for March, 53-1|2 for May and 54-3|4 for July, i.e. 1|8 penny higher. A slight improvement in the demand was noticeable but not strong enough to stimulate prices to any great extent.

LIVERPOOL WOOL MARKET

Liverpool Jan. 10.

Since last advice, 567 bales have been sold this week. Market is very firm. Prospects are good now.

CHICAGO WHEAT MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 10.

Chicago wheat opened steady with May 85-3|4, July 84-1|2 and September 85-5|8 about half cent higher. Market improved on better enquiry and good commission houses buying.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE

Chicago, Jan. 10.

Chicago oats opened steady with May 37-1|2 and July 36. Trading was moderaltey active on some speculative purchases.

Trading in Chicago rye was also better with May opening at 49 on good demand.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan. 10.

Business on Argentine continued quiet and listless in absence of any foreign enquiry with very little doing. February at noon was unchanged at 11.51.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 10.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London markets:—

METALS.

Tin (£224 1|2) £224 1|2 quiet.
Lead (£10 7|8) £10 15|16 steady.
Iron (£65) £65.
Electrolytic Copper (£34 3|4 to £35 1|4) £34 1|4 to £34 3|4.

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1|0 1|0 1|2.
Indian Pekoe higher 1|2 1|2) 1|2 1|2.
Celon Pekoe (1|0 3|4) 1|1 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1|4) 1|8 3|4.

JUTE.

First Marks c.i.f. Continent New Crop Jan|Feb (£16 1|8) £15 7|8 sellers.
Dundee Jan. (£18 1|4) unquoted.
Lightning Jan. (£17) unquoted.

RUBBER

Spot (4 7|32) 4 1|4 paid and value Jan|Mar (4 11|32) 4 11|32 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan.|Feb. (£10-7|8) £10 7|8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta Jan.|Feb. (£10-3|4) £10 3|4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata Jan|Feb (£9-3|16) £9 1|8 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Jan|Feb. (£8 13|16) £8 3|4 sellers.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 54, 54|4 and 57. Trading was quiet and lifeless in the absence of speculative activity and prices remained practically steady throubgout and closed steady at Rs. 54, 54|4 and 57 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 31|5, 31|6|3 and 31|7|9. The market remained quiet but later in the afternoon rates improved on better Paris exchange and also due to a premium of 3 pence in London gold quotation but subsequently prices reacted as Paris did not respond to the improvement. The market closed steady at Rs. 31|6|9, 31|7 and 31|8|6 for ready, Mah and Fagun delivery.

STRONG UPWARD MOVEMENT IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Sharp Reaction In Kaffirs On Profit-Taking

FURTHER GOOD REVENUE RETURNS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 10.

..On the Stock Exchange, gilt-edged securities again have been a feature, the strong renewed upward movement being assisted by further good revenue returns.

The chief interest in other sections again centred in Kaffirs, but after a further spectacular advance prices reacted rather sharply owing to profit-taking. The market however continued active and the undertone is still considered good.

Feature in commodities has been firmness in wheat, sellers being scarce owing to reports of damage to the crop in America.

Liverpool cotton also was very firm; other markets were irregular.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 10.

The 3-1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £88-3|8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 10. (3-30 P.M.)

The Stock Exchange markets generally were very steady. Gilt-edgeds were very firm. Industrials generally were quiet but the undertone was favourable.

The London Stock Exchange continued to remain in fair request while Gilt-edged Securities displayed further activity on good demand. The 3-1|2 per cent Loan quoted at £88-1|2 i.e. 5 shillings higher than the previous closing.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£75) £73 3|8.
3 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 3|8) £102 1|2.
4-1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1|4) £109 3|8.
4 per cent Funding Loan (£112-7|8) £113.
3 1|2 per cent War Loan (£101-3|4) £101 7|8.
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£111-5|8) £111 3|4.

INDUSTRIALS.

Brazilian Traction (dol. 11 3|8) dol. 12.
International Holding (dol. 1 7|8) dol. 2 1|8
Hydro-Electric (dol. 6 1|8) dol. 6 3|8
Electric Musical Insurance 18-9) 19|7 1|2
Princhin John (33|9) 33|9.
Imperial Chemical Ordinary (33-3) 33|3.
Woolsworth New Ordinary (95|9) 95-7 1|2.
Swadeshi Match "B" (9|9) 10|0.
Dunlop Rubber (42|9) 43|1 1|2
Unilver Ordinary (25|6) 25|0
Ford Motors (23|0) 22|6.
Cables and Wireless "B" (10 3|8) 10 3|8.
British American Tobacco (115|7 1|2) 115|7 1|2.
Cameras "A" (£8 1|2) £8 1|2.
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (111-6) 112|6.
P. and O. S. N. Co. Def. (19-7 1|2) 19|9.
Distillers (84|6) 84|3.
Bradford Dyers (17|0) 17|0.
British Celanese (14|9) 14|4 1|2.
J. and P. Coats Ordinary (65|0) 65|0.
Courtaulds Ordinary (44|10 1|2) 44|4 1|2
Fine Cotton Spinners (15-9) 16-0
Vickers Ltd. Ordinary (9|6) 9|4 1|2
Inter. Nickel (dol. 21 1|8) dol. 21 3|8.
Bengal Iron and Steel (5|1 1|2) 6|0.
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 10. (3-30 P.M.)

3 per cent Indian Stock (£75 1|4) £75 1|2
3 1|2 per cent Indian Stock (£88) £88 1|2
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£108 1|2) £108 1|2.
4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1958-68 (£108 3|4) £109.
4 1|2 per cent New Indian 1948|53 (£103 3|4) £103 3|4.
3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954|59 (£7|8 p.c. dis) £1|2 p.c. dis.
5 per cent Indian 1942|47 (£109-3|4) £109 3|4.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945-65 (£108 1|4) £108 1|4.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (33|1 1|2) 33-1 1|2.
Doran Tea (62|6) 62|6.
Empire of India and Ceylon (40) 40.

JUTE SHARES.

Barnagore (£9) £9.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo|Dutch Rubber (19|9) 19|10-1|2.
Gula Kelampong (17|6) 17|6.
Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (27|3) 27|4 1|2.

MINING SHARES.

Nundydroog (64|4 1|2) 65|0.
Burma Corporation (13|0) 13|0.
Rio Tintos (£19 1|4) £19 1|4.
East Rand Proprietary (41|6) 43|6
Rand Mines (115-0) 116-3.

OIL SHARES.

Venezeula (33|9) 33|9.
Anglo-Persian (46|10 1|2) 46|10 1|2
Burma Oil (87|6) 87|6
Mexican Eagle (11|0) 11|0
Shell Transport (51|3) 51|3
Royal Dutch (£21 5|8) £21 5|8.

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (186|3 Ex-Div) 187|6
Geduld (133|9 Ex-Div) 135|0.
Moddar (New) (65|0) Ex-Div.) £65|7 1|2.
Sub. Nigel (187|6 Ex-Div) 187|6.
Spring Mines (110|0 Ex-Div) 112|6
Union Corporation (101|3) 105|0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

New York, Jan. 10.

The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchange:—

General Motors (dol. 34 1|4) dol. 35
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 13 1|2) dol. 13 3|4
U. S. Steel (Common) (dol. 47 1|4) dol. 47 5|8.
U. S. Steel (Preference (dol. 78-1|8) dol. 80

JUTE SHARES SLIGHTLY EASIER

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

Owing to an easier tendency in the Hessian market Jute shares ruled slightly easier to-day with only moderate business passing. Coals shewed no change. Teas were steady. In Miscellaneous Burn and Co. ordy marked up about 7 points while sugars were at steady rates. Securities were steady. Following were the closing quotations:—

SECURITIES.

3-1|2 per cent Paper 83|9; 3-1|2 per cent loan 1947|50 95|4; 4 per cent loan 1960|70 99|4; 5 per cent bonds 1935 103|10; 5 per cent bonds 1940|43 105|11; 5-1|2 per cent loan 1938|40 107|4; 6-1|2 per cent Treasury bonds 1935 105|10.

RAILWAYS

Barasat Basirhat Light 56; Kalighat Falta 74.

COTTONS.

Dunbar ordinary 116; Kesoram 3|5; New Victoria pref 4.

COALS.

Amalgamated 14|12 ex div; Bhulanbararee 7|12; Equitable 21|14; Anglo India 342; Bally 154; Barnagore 141 small lot; Belvedere 361; Birla ordy 9|12; Budge Budge 318; Cheviot 214|8 small lot; Clive 27|6; Clive 6 per cent pref 108; Delta 347; Empire 36|2; Fort William 240; Gourepore 370; Hattarah 51|12; Hukumchand 11|5; Hukumchand pref 93|8; India 188; Kamarhatty 537; Kankinarah 458 small lot; Kinnison 315 small lot; Lansdowne 141 small lot; New Central 372; Orient 210|8 small lot.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Benares Electric old shares 12|4, Bengal Telephone ordy new issue 14|4; Arthur Butler pref 13|4; Burn & Co. ordy 153; Tata Iron and Steel 2nd pref 115; Criton Insurance 133 small lot; Indian Wood Products 29|12; Indian Paper Pulp 114|8; Titaghur Paper ordy 15|4; Calcutta Landing and Shipping 9|6.

SUGARS.

Cawnpore 31|8; Champaran 23|12 small lot; New Savan 11|12; Murree Brewery 104; Samastipore 13|2

TEA SHARES.

Betjan 26|8; Bishnauth 26|10; Dauracherra 14; Dhelakhat 27|12; Hattikhira 21|12; Hasimara 39|6; Dedo 201|8; New Terai 14|12; Codlabari 25|8; Tengpani 18|4.

DEBENTURES.

4 per cent 1915|45 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 99 small lot; 5-1|2 per cent 1919|36 Calcutta Municipal Debentures 104 small lot.—A. P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 9.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Amer. Power & Light Com.	6 1/8
Amer. Power & Light Pfd. dol.	6
Amer. Power & Light 5 p.c. P. A.	13
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	8
Amer. Forn. Power Gold D	37
Amer. Forn. Power 7 p.c. P	17
Electric Bond Common	11 1/4
Electric Bond 5 dol. Pfd.	28 1/2
Consolidated Gas	37
Columbia Gas	11 1/4
American Tel. & Tel.	111
Western Union Telg.	55 1/2
Radio Corp.	7 1/4
Chesapeake & Ohio	40 1/2
New York Central	33
Baltimore & Ohio R. R.	23 1/4
Erie R. R.	15
Pennsylvania R. R.	30
Union Pacific R. R.	113
National Dairy	13 1/4
Hiram Walker	54
Distillers Seagram	23
Bethelehem Steel	36
United States Steel	47 1/2
American Smelting	43
Int. Nickel of Canada	21 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	13 3/4
Cerro de Pasco Copper	34
International Harvestor	39 1/4
General Motors	34 1/2
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	19 1/2
Goodyear Tyre	35 1/2
Mid. Con. Petroleum	12
Standard Oil of N. J.	45
Socony	15 1/2
American Radiator	14 1/4
Kelvinator	12
Alaska Juneau	22
Chase Bank	22 3/4
National City Bank	22 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	380

Dull market but market looks like turning.

AMERICAN COTTON ATTRACTIVE

Improving Purchasing Power

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co., state that the possibility of Congress accepting the Bankhead Bill restricting the ginnings this season to 9 million bales and also the likilhood of the lending capacity of Finance Reconstruction Corporation being increased by 1,000 million dollars induced further trade buying. Worth Street reports a large demand from chain stores and spinners are reported to have sold three months ahead necessitating the covering of their requirements in the contract market in anticipation of the possible elimination of the processing tax on cotton from July this year.

Apart from these factors it must be remembered that the projected large Government expenditure in America on public works will increase the purchasing power and further reduce unemployment.

Compared with the present dollar the intrinsic value of cotton continues to be attractive and we see no reason to alter our bullish views.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

F. P. Bales	1933-34	1932-33
Receipts to date 9-1-34	5726000	6108000
Receipts Yesterday 9-1-34	25000	40000
Exports to date 9-1-34	4385000	4413000
Stock at Ports 5-1-34	4076000	4767000
Stock Interior Towns 5-1-34	2161000	2169000
Stock Liverpool 5-1-34	1007000	861000
Visible Supply 5-1-34	9115000	9583000
Quantity in Sight 5-1-34	9035000	9266000
Quantity out of Sight 5-1-34	6455000	6487000

JAPAN'S HUGE FOREICN TRADE

TOKIO, Jan. 10.

A huge increase of nearly 100 millions sterling was shown in Japan's foreign trade last year when compared with 1932.

Exports rose 123 million sterling and imports 201 millions: each increased by 50 millions making an adverse visible trade balance of eight millions.—Reuter.

UNITED KINGDOM'S TRADE IN 1933

More Exports Less Imports

LONDON, Jan. 10.

United Kingdom's imports in the year 1933 totalling 676 million sterling were nearly 26 million less than those of 1932, while exports totalling 367 million were 2-1|2 million correspondingly more.—Reuter.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION

Prof. Karve Explains Ideals Of His University

The inspiring example of Japan that founded a Women's University for Japan in 1900 was the chief reason that determined him to spare no efforts in founding a similar one in India on the same ideals that guided Japan, declared Prof. D. K. Karve, in an effective speech he delivered on Wednesday at the National Medical College Association. Prof. V. G. Rele, Principal of the National Medical College presided.

IDEALS.

In giving a short history of the growth of the Indian Women's University Prof. Karve observed that his ideals were based on the three fundamental ideals that Japan adopted regarding the Women's University or Japan. These were firstly that woman was as good a human being as man and as such should be given opportunities that her brother enjoyed, secondly that the special sphere allotted to women by God and Nature should be preserved by education as a preparation for that preservation and thirdly that education should be in their own mother tongue. The speaker felt the need in India of enormous private efforts to popularise the vernaculars in the Universities, and instanced the cases of his own and of the Gurukul University (Surat), two unique institutions that deserved all pecuniary and other support.

ENGLISH INDISPENSABLE.

In speaking about the function of English in future India, Prof. Karve said that English must play a large and important part for a long time to come. The lack of suitable scientific and technical terms for the sciences and allied subjects in the vernaculars is one reason that made the English language indiepensable. And if justice was to be given to higher education the English language, he felt, ought not to be tabooed.

In concluding the speaker appealed for funds by forming voluntary organisations for collection of funds and thus giving an impetus to women's education.

The collections were announced to begin from 15th January.

CONSTABLE'S RUDE BEHAVIOUR

Deputy Police Chief To Express Regret To Complainant

GAUHATI, Jan. 10.

The curtain has been rung dwn on the criminal case brought by Mr. Padma Ram Baruah, a pleader of Gauhati, against constable Hori Mohan Singh, on a charge of assault.

The allegation was that on the morning of November 20 last, Mr. Padma Ram Baruah was cycling from Palashbari to Gauhati. The Pandu-Gauhati Road was guarded by police constables on account of H. E. the Governor's arrival and at the junction of Palashari and Pandu Road a constable stood on duty. As Mr. Baruah was attempting to cross the road, it is alleged he was assaulted and his cycle was damaged.

Mr. H. M. Prichard, Deputy Commissioner, Kamrup who held an enquiry passed an order in the course of which he says,

OVERBEARING AND RUDE.

"The constable was overbearing and rude and clearly failed in the first duty of a Policeman, which is to be courteous and considerate to the public he serves.

"The incident is a most unfortunate one and I propose to write and express my regret to the complainant. The Superintendent of Police will no doubt deal with the police side of the matter."—United Press.

FOR ECONOMIC SURVEY OF INDIA

Dr. Ghosh & Mr. Thomas Selected As Indian Collaborators

NEW DELHI, Jan. 10.

Though official announcement has been delayed, the Indian collaborators with Prof. Robertson and Mr. Bowley for the economic survey of India have already been selected. Dr. Ghosh, Lecturer in Economics of the Bombay University and Mr. Thomas, Professor of Economics, Madras University have been selected.

Dr. Ghosh has arrived in Delhi while Mr. Thomas will join at Madras.

After their British colleagues leave India Dr. Ghosh and Mr. Thomas will carry on the investigation on the scheduled lines.

Mr. Fazal, Assistant Secretary to the Board of Economic Enquiry, Punjab has been appointed as secretary to Prof. Robertson and Mr. Bowley.—A. P.

Mills And Japanese Buying In Cotton

FEDERAL AGENCIES SELLING AND LIQUIDATION

Alexandria Market Weak On Government Unloading

WALL-STREET MARKET DULL

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The New York cotton futures market early declined on speculators selling but rallied later on trade and Japanese buying.

GOVERNMENT SELLING.

It is reported that U. S. Government Agencies are now liquidating their purchases and recent buyers were securing profits. The offerings were absorbed by trade and speculators.

NEW YORK COTTON.

The market opened at a decline of 6 points with May 10.82, which was the lowest level of the day. There was some long liquidation which was absorbed by trade interests while later on there was some Japanese and speculative buying which resulted in a rise of 11 points from the opening. The market closed at a net rise of 4 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 10.95c.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 4 points to 10.67c.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co. in the course of their report dated New York December 14 state:—

"We feel that the immediate future outlook gives promise of higher prices and that any major movement in the market will be in that direction. Due consideration must be given to the Government's monetary policy, the intent of which is apparently to cheapen our monetary unit in order to advance domestic prices of commodities. Furthermore, activities of an inflationary character, whereby the Government is pouring millions of dollars into the economic structure through its various agencies, such as agricultural bonuses, employment of millions by the Civil Works Administration, making money available for liquidation of closed banks, and loaning of money to railways for equipment and rail purchases and similar other aids to industry and finance, should greatly increase mass purchasing power.

The liquor industry having once more become a legal business, is already having a stimulating influence on trade generally. Not only in this United States has business become more active, but likewise reports from leading world's markets indicate that both volume of business and prices are improving. The dollar depreciation should continue to help increase our export trade and local indications point to a better demand and increased activity in domestic textile markets in the near future."

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened a decline of one point to unchanged prices on Tuesday. There was Continental and Bombay buying, chiefly for distant positions, but local selling was attracted by reactionary feeling in the Alexandria Cotton. Later on there was American straddle selling which met with further Bombay buying for distant deliveries. The market closed at a decline of 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 5.75d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian Cotton futures ruled quiet and irregular with increased selling in near months. Prices closed at a decline of 6 points to a rise of 2 to 3 points for distant months. At the close January was quoted 4.62, March 4.65 and April 4.69.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton futures ring was also quiet on lower Alexandria advices. Sakels futures declined 8 to 16 points with spot cotton 11 points down at 8.41d. Uppers declined 7 to 4 points with spot cotton 6 points lower at 6.45c.

"The yield per acre was given as 209.4 pounds. If American general prices had remained steady on the gold standard levels, a yield of 209.4 pounds would have indicated an average price for the current season of 7 cents. Taking into account the change in the internal price of gold at 34 dollars the average price for the season is raised to 10 cents. But who knows what will be the average price of gold and what is to be the average rate of exchange for sterling? The future position of cotton prices is, indeed, involved in all these indeterminate possibilities.

NO MATERIAL DECLINE.

That there will be any material decline in values appears remote. Under the stimulus of depreciated currencies the consumption of raw materials is increasing and the trade of such countries is improving. With regard to cotton, in the first four month of this season the forwardings to mills of the the world was nearly 400,000 bales more than for the same period last year. Last season the carry-over was reduced by about 1,500,000 bales, and at the present rate a similar amount will have to be deducted from the carry-over this season. Next season should start with a carry-over of little more than 13,000,000 bales.

PRODUCTION TO BE REDUCED.

The Roosevelt Administration intend to reduce the production of cotton next season by 5,000,000 bales, which will mean a crop of 8,000,000 bales. They have everq chance of successes in the fulfilment of this measure. It is improbable that outside growths could so rapidly fill the deficiency, and the world will again be faced with reduced cotton stocks.

DEPRECIATING CURRENCIES.

Apart from the reduction of stocks by reduction of production, the depreciating currencies already show that consumption is being stimulated. These two forces will keep cotton prices at least very steady. That a gold price of 34 dollars will force cotton prices much higher is doubtful, but if President Roosevelt raises the gold price further, and to reach the 1926 level he must, then cotton values will respond.—"M. G. Commercial."

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York May highest 10.93 plus .05 (p.m.); lowest 10.82—.06 (10 a.m.).

Liverpool May highest 5.49 (at the opening); lowest 5.45 (11-15 a.m.).

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co., Liverpool:—

"Break in Alexandria due to Egyptian Government decided to sell from stock 28,000 Canters. In Liverpool there are few sellers only."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

12-04 p.m.: Liverpool: Considerable buying new crop. Later eased in sympathy with Egyptian.

8-55 p.m.: New York: Continued improvement in trade demand and worth-Street.

Their New York friends cabled as follows:—

"Southern basis advanced twenty points since New Year with further rises probable."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from our Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone inclined reactionary but good underlying demand prevented any important recession. Sakel easier on reports Egyptian Government selling part of its stocks at current prices.

New York.—Liquidation credited Federal Agencies and profit-taking. Trade new speculative demand absorbing contracts.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:

New York.—Market active and higher; trade buying; realizing well absorbed.

New York.—Basis strong: increased activity of more lines of goods; free buying by trade interests absorbing profit-taking; would favour purchases on all good setbacks.

Liverpool.—American cotton markets show very good tone; liquidation well taken; material reaction looks unlikely present despite poor action Wall Street. Dollar—position obscure but in view large short interest and Roosevelt's necessity maintain confidence for Loan Floatations, think Liverpool at least as attractive purchase as New York.

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 9
March, 1934	10.76+.04
May, 1934	10.92+.04
July, 1934	11.07+.04
October, 1934	11.25+.05
December, 1934	11.40+.04
Spot,	10.95+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Jan. 9
January,	10.68+.08
March,	10.72+.04
Spot,	10.67+.04

TEMPORARY DECLINE IN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following Cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Liverpool May 5 47. Dollar Cross-Rate 5.08. Think cross rate will advance. Look for a temporary decline in Cotton.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York—Liverpool:—March 26; May 8; July —7.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A./May 197—Liverpool May 5.50 Rs. 42 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A./May 197—New York May 10.92 Rs. 41-3/4 at Cross Rate 5.08-1/4.

EGYPTIAN UPPER COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

January	6.21—06
March	6.24—07
May	6.27—06
July	6.30—05
October	6.30—05
November	6.30—04
Spot Cotton	6.45—06

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, Jan. 9.

Spot Silver	43 3/6—1/8c.
Jan.	43.95—05c.
March	44.40+02

Tone:—Steady.

SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, Jan. 10.

T T on London:—	
Previous close	1.4
To-day's opening	1 4
To-day's close	1.4 1/16

Tone:—Quiet.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

HEAVY LONG LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

On Tuesday the Alexandra Cotton futures market ruled weak on heavy long liquidation and Government selling. Recent buyers were unloading their speculative rest being well covered priced de purchases and urgent short inteclined 62 points for Sakels. Closing quotations were as under:—

SAKELLARIDIS.

January	14.70—62
March	14.82—52
May	14.85—53
July	14.90—47
November	15.00—27

ASHMOUNI.

February	10.97—12
April	11.01—14
October	11.19+05
December	11.19—3

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Liverpool, Jan. 10.

March	52 3/8d.
May	53 5/8d.
July	54 5/8d.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9.

New York 10-55 a.m.—	
March,	10.70
May,	10.86
July,	11.00
New York, Noon Call.—	
March,	10.73
May,	10.89

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports, 25,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 7,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 20,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9

	10-10 a.m.	To-day's Quotations Price.
January, 1934	.....	5.49—.02
February, 1934	.....	5.48—.02
March, 1934	5.49	4.48—.02
April, 1934	.....	5.47—.02
May, 1934	5.48	5.47—.62
June, 1934	.....	5.47—.62
July, 1934	.....	5.47—.62
August, 1934	.....	5.48—.02
September, 1934	.....	5.48—.02
October, 1934	.....	5.49—.02
November, 1934	.....	5.50—.02
December, 1934	.....	5.51—.02
January, 1935	.....	5.52—.02
Middling Spot	...	5.75

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

SAKELLARIDIS.—	
January, 1934	8.14
March, 1934	8.00
May, 1934	7.97
July 1934	7.93
October, 1934	7.83
November, 1934	7.83
F.G.F. Spot	8.41

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 9

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	4.38
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.53
Broach, Superfine (Good staple)	4.68
Oomra, Good (No. 1 staple)	4.65
Oomra, Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.80
Oomra, Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.95
Bengal, Good	3.76
Bengal, Fine	3.86
Bengal, Superfine	3.95
Scinde, Good	3.86
Scinde, Fine	3.96
Scinde, Superfine	4.06

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

Following a small rise of 4 points in New York futures, the local cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 197|8 for Broach A|M delivery and improved to Rs. 197|12 on scattered buying by Bazar operators.

At this level there was some long liquidation which in the absence of any important buying depressed prices to Rs. 196|12. The market again ruled steady at this level and prices improved to Rs. 197|4 on scattered buying. Although the market was steady there was decided decrease in the turnover. There was marked absence of any important buying or selling. Professional operators are inclined to await further developments in American cotton.

The market is afraid of heavy buying by sellers of "call" rights if prices go over the level of Rs. 200|-. But at the same time buyers of options will also be tempted to liquidate a portion of their speculative interest.

Liverpool Market opened at a rise of 2 points but later was quoted 2 points lower. Business Oomra and Bengal for May delivery commenced to-day. There was some liquidation and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	195-3
Oomra D/J	177/8
Oomra March	177/12
Oomra May	179/12
Bengal D/J	141
Bengal March	145
Bengal May	148/8

COTTON TEJI-MANDI.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

F.G. Broach A-M.	18	0	0
Teji on Rs. 210	5	0	0
Teji on Rs. 225	3	0	0
Mandi on Rs. 175	3	0	0

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

	To-day	Total.
Bengal D-J.	1,160	14,000
Oomra D-J.	—	8,900

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Jan 10.

M.G. Bengal U.P. Sup. 154; Fine 151; F.G. 148; Good 144.

M.G. Panjab Sup. 154; Fine 151; F.G. 148; Good 144.

M.G. Rajputana Sup. 154; Fine 151; F.G. 148; Good 144.

M.G. Oomra No. 3 Extra Spr-fine 185; Sup. 182; Fine 180; F.G. 177.

M.G. C.P. No. 1 Extra Spr-fine 197; Sup. 194; Fine 192; F.G. 189.

M.G. C.P. No. 2 Extra Spr-fine 191; Sup. 188; Fine 186; F.G. 183.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Jan. 1934.

139 Narshi Nagsi Amraoti 179 3/4.

200 Narshi Hansi 151 1/2.

100 Narshi Narwana 15 1 1/2.

147 Narshi Neemuch 172 1/2.

100 Phinix mill Naserabad 152.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co. Broach 12 off

239 Toyomankwa K Aurungabad 177 1/2.

200 Toyomankwa K Aurangabad 176 3/4.

100 Toyomankwa Jalna 177.

100 Kotak & Co. Nanura 3 on

200 Khimji Punja Pandhurna 10 on.

100 Danji Kaliyanji Maheji 12 off.

100 Damji Kaliyanji Khandwa 4 on.

107 Kotak & Co. Shegaon 180

400 Bussan & Co. Bengal 151 1/2.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

	Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	155
Bengal Fine	...	152
Bengal F.G	...	147
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	...	147
Wardha-Hingh Fine	172	194
Nagpur Savner Fine	172	194
Yeotmal Fine	169	187
Arvi Fine	169	188
Ellichpur Fine	169	188
Amraoti-Berar Fine	169	182
Khamgaon Fine	169	182
Mulkapur Fine	165	177
Khandesh Fine	162	174
Muthia F.G.	152	...
Jalna/Sailu F.G.	165	174
Burwah Sanavad F.G.	167	185
Broach Fine	182	...
Punjab/American	...	205
Punjab/American mix	...	198
Cambodia	242	...
Miraj/Sangli	162	...
Compta Good	177	...
Basoga	317	...
Kampala	322	...
Manza	...	297

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Since 1st September.

In full-press Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	2,508	82,527
Central India	2,944	42,749
Barsi and Nagar	1,749	56,808
Hyderabad-Gaorani	903	15,165
Berar	1,624	118,941
Central Provinces	195	25,717
Total Oomras	9,023	340,901
Dholera	...	6,667
N.-W. Porvinces	...	4,227
Rajputana	158	6,490
Sind-Punjab	801	42,198
Broach	660	11,878
Coompta & Dharwar	...	7,839
Westerns Northerns	...	3,152
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	4,935
Persian	...	493
American	...	16,726
Egyptian & African	187	45,578
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	...	24
Total	10,829	493,016

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st. Sept. to 7th January.

In full-press Bales.

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	850	135,317
Japan & China	800	78,460
Coast Ports	400	7,192
Up-country by Rail	...	42,403
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	7,407
Total	2,050	270,779

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan 10.

B. C. RATE.—
T T and D D 1/6.

LONDON.—
Banks selling T T & D D 1/6 1/32.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 March.
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/32 Ready.
Banks buying D D 1/6 1/8
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 3/16 Jan.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 5/32 Feb-March.

NEW YORK.—
B. C. Rate T T 264 3/4 Nominal.
Banks selling T T 262 3/4 Nominal
Banks buying T T 260 1/4 Nominal.

PARIS.—
Banks selling D D 625 Nominal.
Banks buying D D 635 Nominal.

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 60 1,2 Nominal.

JAPAN.—
Banks selling T T 80
Banks buying 60 Days 78 3/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks selling D D 99 1/4

SHANGHAI.—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4

SINGAPORE.—
Banks selling D D 156 3/4

JAVA.—
Banks selling D D 60 1/4

BERLIN.—
Banks selling D D 102

CROSS RATE—
New /York 5.08 1/4 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/4 1/16 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 15/32 10th inst.
London/Paris 83.37 9th inst.
London/Belgium 23.50 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 16.86 9th inst.
London/Italy 62.19 9th inst.
London/Berlin 13.72 9th inst.
London/Holland 8.12 1/2 9th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 9th inst.
London/New York 5.09 9th inst.
London/Java 8.07 1/2 9th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm.
Gold £6-6-8 8th inst. £6-6-8 1/2 9th inst
Silver London Ready 19 1/8 8th inst. 19 1/16 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/16 8th inst. 19 1/8 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 44 8th inst. 43.95 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 1 1/16 p.c. 8th inst. 1 1/16 p.c. 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 1 1/8 p.c. 8th inst. 1 1/8 p.c. 9th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.
Money:—Call 2 p.c. 3 Mos 2 1/4 p.c. 6 Mos 2 1/2 p.c.
Tone:—Steady.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The local gold and silver markets ruled quiet but steady to-day with a scattered business. There was only small turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Shanghai Exchange on London closed to-day at 1 4 1/16 with a quiet tone. At the opening there was some covering in silver which improved prices by about annas two but later on the market was flat.

Ready Silver	54 1 0
Maha Delivery	54 4 0
Teji Mundi	0 15 0
Fagan Delivery	57 0 0
Ready Gold	31 5 3
Maha delivery	31 6 0
Teji Mandi	0 7 0
Fagan Delivery	31 7 3
Teji Mandi	0 11 9

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS

EX-GODOWN, BOMBAY

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 22768 per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 18 per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 53 per ton.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 25/4, Lowest Rs. 25, Closing Rs. 25/1/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February opening Rs. 23/12 Lowest Rs. 23/10/6, Closing Rs. 23712.

BOMBAY SUGAR.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Ready Java	13	9	6
S. S. Susijama	3	12	6
S. S. Arabia	3	12	0
November Shipment	3	12	0
December Shipment	3	12	0
J-M. Shipment	3	13	6
F-M. Shipment	3	13	6
A-M. Shipment	3	14	6

NEW YORK SUGAR.

New York, Jan. 9.

March	1.21—.02
May	1.27—.03
July	1.32—.02
Sept.	1.37—.02

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Chicago, Jan. 9.

May	0.85
	Dol.
July	0.83 1/2
Sept.	0.84 5/8

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Large Buying In Burma Shares

GOOD UNDERTONE

BOMBAY, Jan. 10.

The Share Bazar was open to-day for one hour only on account of settlement. During this small session the market ruled steady with a scattered buying which resulted in small improvement in prices. The chief cause of improvement was good enquiry for Burma Shares. It is said that one firm was freely buying Burma shares, which influenced buying in other shares and the market displayed good undertone.

The technical position of the market was not improved considerably as still there exists a fairly large weak long interest in the market. Any improvement in prices is likely to induce further unloading which will have depressing effect in prices.

Kohinoors improved to Rs. 131/4 and Centuries were done at about Rs. 200, at the close. Tata Powers declined to Rs. 906/4 and closed at Rs. 918/12. Andhras finished at Rs. 1,326/4. Punjab Cements closed at Rs. 15. Katni deferreds came to business at Rs. 1,050. Burmas started at Rs. 390 and closed at Rs. 402/8. Telephones closed at Rs. 83/4. Tata Steel ordys. declined to Rs. 51/10 and closed at Rs. 52/4. Deferreds finished at Rs. 208/12. Tata Steel 2nd preference closed at Rs. 114.

SHARES TENDERED.

Out of a total of 33394 shares for delivery in January settlement account through the Clearing House, the following are conspicuous:—

Andhra 225; Bundi 3,320; Bombay Burma 664; Bombay Steamer 250; Colaba 340; Century 629; Dyeing 121; Ind. Bleaching 309; Indian Cement 877; Kohinoor 541; Katni Cement 195; Nagpur 721; Punjab Cement 3,350; Simplex 392; Shahabad 958; Swadeshi 570; Shivrajpur 750; Tata Const. 475; Telephone 1,560; Tata Steel Ordy. 11,440; Tata Steel Def. 874; Tata Hydro, 1292; Tata Power 461; Tram 2535.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Bom. Dyeing 765, 67
Century 196. 200, 199-6
Central India 241, 40, 43-2
Colaba 70
Crescent 7
Fazalbhoy 26-4
Kohinoor 128-2, 131-14
New Great 120, 19, 23-2
Pearl 3-8
Simplex 70
Swadeshi 165, 68, 66
Bundi 25-2
I. Cement 281, 79. 81
T. Steel Dfd 206, 8, 6, 78
T. Steel Ord 51-10, 52. 51-14, 52, 51-12, 52-6
B. Steam 248
B. Burma 390, 400, 398, 402
Tata Hydro 142, 142-13
Andhra 1,321, 25, 21, 28. 26
Tram Ord 135-10, 135-5

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

	Rs.	as.
100 Ahm. Advance	268	12
500 Bom. Cotton ..	20	0
259 Bombay Dyeing	767	0
250 Bradbury ..	90	0
100 Central India	243	0
100 Colaba	70	10
100 Coorla ..	62	8
100 Crescent	7	0
250 Currim	6	4
250 David	60	0
250 Dawn ..	401	4
1 E. D. Sasson ..	0-2-6	
100 Elphinstone	20	0
250 Fazal	26	0
100 Finlay	68	8
1000 Framji Petit ..	95	0
100 Gokak N.	105	0
1000 Hindustan ..	1640	0
100 Indore	80	0
50 Kastoorchand	1	4
100 Khatau	55	8
100 Kohincor	131	14
100 Madhowji	5	0
250 Madras United ..	65	0
1000 Morarji ..	185	10
250 Model ..	50	0
50 Mysore ..	90	0
200 New Great	123	2
100 Oosmanshahi ..	N 52	8
240 Pabani	4	8
230 Pearl	3-8-0	
100 Phoenix ..	257	8
25 Sassoon Silk ..	45	0
1000 Sholapur ..	N3000	0
50 Simplex	70	10
100 Swadeshi	166	4
100 Swan	N 35	0
25 Tata	N 20	0
500 Vishnu	1382	8
1000 Western	731	4

BANKS.

50-100 Baroda	83	4
25-50 Central	23	10
500 Imperial	1250	0
125-500 Imp. Contry. N.	310	10
50-100 India	102	12
5 Union	4	8

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	25	2
70 Gwalior	76	8
250 Indian	281	4
40 Katni def	1050	
100 Katni Ord	276	14
75 Okha	142	8
10 Punjab	15	
100 Shahabad	268	12
70 United	62	4

INSURANCE.

15-100 Jupiter	11	10
15-75 New India	24	2
200 Oriental	3435	0
10-100 Vulcan	6	10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	135	0
1000 Andhra Valley	1326	4
10 Ajmer	7	14
50 Bombay Tram	135	5
100 Bom. Suburban ..	132	8
10 Broach	10	2
100 Karachi ..	191	4
100 Poona ..	187	8
100 Surat ..	167	8
100 Tata Hydro	142	13
1000 Taata Power	918	0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	787	4
100 Amr. Patty ..	113	0
100 C Province	75	0
100 Dhon. Baramati.	80	0
100 Gujarat	55	
100 Mandra Bhon	79	
100 Pachora Jamner	75	0
100 Sara Sirajgung ..	84	0
500 Tapty Valley	717	8

MININGS.

10 Shivrajpur	14	4
30 Tata Steel Def	208	0
75 Tata Steel Ordy	52	6

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	170	0
50 Belapur Sugar	160	0
520 Bombay Steam	248	0
125 Bom. Burma	402	0
50 Bom Burma Conty	138	2
3s B. Petrol	2	10
50 Bombay Telephone	83	0
100 Ind. Bleaching N.	145	9
100 Ind. Radio def.	500	0
100 Ind. Radio ord.	417	8
1000 Port Canning	527	8
15 Scindia	9	1
30 Tata Construct	56	4
25 Tata Oil	16	0

PREF. SHARES.

7 p.c. Andhra Vly.	1207	8
6 p.c. Bom. Steam	262	8
7 p.c. Bom. Trams. (T-F)	78	0
5 p.c. Cen. India (TF)	456	4
7 p.c. Katni 1st	123	12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd (TF)	135	0
7-1|2 p.c. Punjab Cement	13	12
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	127	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1237	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	160	0
7½ p.c. Tata S 2nd	114	0
5-1|2 p.c. Tata Mill	17	4
7 p.c. Vishnu	635	0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 10.

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
3½ p.c. G P N Sett	83	4	9
3½ p.c. G P N Cash	83	5	6
4th Jan Sett 4 p.c. 1960-70 Sett	99	1	0
4 p.c. 1960/70 Cash	99	2	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Sett	113	14	0
4 p.c. 1945/55 Cash	113	15	0

TAXFREE.

5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	113	8	0
5-1|2 p.c. 1938 Mysore	109	8	0
6½ p.c. 1935 G D L	106	1	0
3½ p.c. 1947/50 Cash	95	2	0
4 p.c 1934/37 Cash	100	10	0
4 p.c 1943 Cash	101	2	0
4-1|2 p.c. 1934 Cash	101	2	0
4½ p.c. 1955/60	105	10	0
5 p.c. 1939/44	105	6	0
5 p.c. 1940/43 Cash	105	11	0
5 p.c. 1935 Cash	103	10	0
5½ p.c. 1938/40 Cash	107	3	0
6-1|2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	105	6	0

CORPORATION LOANS. (TAXABLE).

4 p.c. B P T 1934	93	8	0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	92	8	0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	105	8	0
5 p.c. M Deb 1954	117	12	0
6 p.c. K P T 1956	117	12	0
6-1|2 p.c. B.I.T. 1937	108	0	0

Note:—3½ per cent. paper opened to-day at Rs. 83/4 and declined to Rs 83/3. At this level there was some buying from Calcutta which improved prices to Rs. 83/5.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 9.

Broach A./May, Op. 196; Hi. 198-1/4; Lo. 196; Close 196-1/2.

Oomra D./J., Op. 177-1/2; Hi. 180-3/4; Lo. 177-1/2; Close 178-1/2.

Oomra March, Op. 177-1/2; Hi. 180-3/4; Lo. 177-1/2; Close 178-1/2.

Bengal D./J., Op. 142; Hi. 144-1/2; Lo. 142; Close 142.

Bengal March, Op. 146-1/2; Hi. 148-1/2; Lo. 146-1/2; Close 146-1/2.

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BOMBAY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1934

ALLEGED FRAUD BY E. I. C. A. DIRECTORS

Ten Lakhs Damages Claimed By Cotton Firm

Ten lakhs of rupees are claimed as damages from the Directors of the East-India Cotton Association by Dulerai and Co., firm of cotton merchants in the suit which came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

The suit arises out of the circumstances resulting from the reaction of the American market on the Bombay cotton market.

In 1930, when the American market was high, the Bombay market had considerably gone down on account of short sales. to level up the market.

The Directors, among whom is Sir Purshottamdas and other prominent merchants made an effort to counteract the downward trend of the market, and the Association framed rules forbidding members from making any transactions below the prices which were then fixed under the rules.

At the same time, the Board of Directors called for the members' balance sheets of their transactions, and appointed a Committee to investigate the same. The Committee, it was alleged, did not function at all, and after some time the restrictions as to prices were removed by the Association.

THE COMPLAINT.

The plaintiffs alleged that while the restrictions were in force, several members, including some Directors, had made sales by giving premiums in breach of the rules. Under the rules the breach made them liable to a fine of Rs. 10,000 per 100 bales purchased or sold.

After some time, the Board withdrew the rules without giving any reasons, and the market went down considerably, and the prices which were fixed at Rs. 840 went down to below Rs. 190.

SUFFERED LOSSES

The plaintiffs alleged that they and others who had strictly observed the rules while they were in force had suffered a great loss. The plaintiffs were unable to meet their liabilities on payment-day, and were declared defaulters.

The plaintiffs alleged that the prices were fixed under the rules to meet the requirements of the market, and the Directors had acted capriciously and fraudulently in the way described above, which put the plaintiffs and others to heavy losses.

The plaintiffs, therefore, claimed that the Directors were liable for damages.

BAND ON HEDGE CONTRACTS

The objects of the Association was to prohibit its members from trading in certain classes of cotton for a specified time and to prevent dealings in "corners" or Bear raids. The notice issued by the Board on June 9, 1930, consequent on the reaction of the American market, was to prohibit the members from dealing in hedge contracts in certain kinds of cotton below a certain minimum fixed by the Board except for liquidation of their positions.

The plaintiffs stated that on account of the notice, they could not close their transactions on behalf of their constituents for the purchase of cotton to the extent of 6000 bales.

ALLEGATIONS

The resolution, the plaintiffs alleged passed and the rates fixed were not 'bona-fide' and in the interests of the general body of members, but were fraudulently passed in order to wrongfully benefit certain members, including some directors at the sacrifice of other members, and were therefore illegal.

DEFENDANTS REPLY

The Directors, who are defendants 2 to 14, stated that the notice dated June 9, 1930, fixing the minimum rates was issued after consultations with a representative committee of members, which approved of the proposed action. The notice was understood to be liable to alteration according to circumstances. They denied that their action was fraudulent or that the cancellation of the notice had demoralised the market as alleged by the plaintiffs.

They said that the almost perpendicular fall in the prices of American cotton after the notice was issued made it impossible to maintain the minimum rates fixed by the notice, and that their continuance was not conducive to the liquidation of outstanding contracts. they denied that their action was illegal or that they were liable for the damages claimed

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Pursottam and Mr. M. M. Desai appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Advocate General with Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. Coltman, Mr. B. J. Desai, and Mr. C. K. Daphtary represented the defendants.

Further hearing was adjourned to Thursday.

SHOOTING OF MAICHOWSKY

53 Accused On Trial In Case In Berlin Court

DEMAND FOR HEAVY PUNISHMENTS

"Communists Mistaken in Believing They had as much Right As Nazis to Carry out Political Aims.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, Jan. 9.

"Never had communism raised its head so impatiently as in this trial," declared the Public Prosecutor at the hearing of the case agains 53 accused on a charge of shooting Maichowsky.

He said that the accused made a mistake in thinking that they had as much right as the Nazis to-carry out their political aims by conquering the masses.

The Public Prosecutor demanded sentences totalling 252 years, ranging from 15 years hard labour to several years imprisonment.

DEAF MUTE GETS 6 MONTHS

Court Explains Charges By Gestures

MADRAS, Jan. 9

Daniel, a 23-year old deaf and mute, was sentenced to 6 months' simple imprisonment on a charge of house-breaking by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate to-day. The charges as well as the evidence were explained to him by gestures.

The father of the accused said that he had no objection to his son being sent to jail, as he might learn carpentry and earn a living afterwards.—A. P.

HUNT FOR DACOITS

Cawnpore Police Recover Property And Make Arrests

CAWNPORE, Jan. 9.

The police made simultaneous searches of several houses in the city to-day in connection with dacoities in Rae Bareilly, Unao and Cawnpore.

It is alleged that the police have seized some stolen property and effected a few arrests.—A. P.

WALTERS COMPARED TO BRADMAN

LONDON (By Mail)

The cricket tourists in India are not going to have it all their own way in the Tests.

India's team cannot be very familiar to English enthusiasts, the reason being that some of the Indian cricketrs who toured this country in 1932 have "gone off" while other less known men have "come on."

Frank Tarrant, the Australian who did mighty deeds for Middlesex years ago and who is now in India, says that in Walters, England possesses a 'second Bradman" Tarrant should know and he emphasises the very good opinion of Walters in Great Britain.

This trip to India will give Walters just that confidence he will require when he is called upon to represent England against the Australians next year.

LANCASHIRE ADVISED TO STUDY INDIA

LONDON, Jan. 10

The "Times" in an editorial urges critics of the Indo-Japanese Cotton Agreement to remember its primary purpose which is not the reservation of the Indian market for British goods, but to protect Indian industry against the Japanese and safeguard the Indian cotton grower.

It is therefore eminently satisfactory and based on sensible compromise.

Lancashire's share in the 200,000,000 yards of piecegoods which in 1932 came from Japan, depends largely on her relations with the Indian market, and the reorganisation of her production and distribution.—Reuter.

VICTIM OF RASH FLYING?

Cultivator Hit By Plane's Tail Succumbs To Injuries

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The Indian cultivator, who was hit by the tail of an aeroplane, succumbed to his injuries in a hospital.

The cultivators now state that the colour of the plane was red.

It will be recalled that while reaping paddy in the village of Khanung in the district of Hanahawady a party of reapers was scattered by an unknown aeroplane, which flying very low struck one of their number with its tail. He was seriously injured.

The only aeroplane known to be in the air at the time of the occurrence was the French aeroplane bound for Saigon.—A. P.

FRANCO-SOVIET TRADE PACT

Russia To Purchase 250 Million Francs Of French Goods

PARIS, Jan. 9.

The Franco-Soviet Trade Agreement will be initialled to-morrow and signed on Thursday. The Trade Agreement comprises of the Soviet's undertaking to purchase over 250,000,000 francs of the French goods during 1934, credits for which will controlled by the Franco-Soviet Trade Bureau.

The Soviet will export to France oil, timber, and manganese.—Reuter's Special.

MOVE AGAINST MANDATORY GOVTS.

First Legal Action To Be Heard In South African Court?

BERLIN, Jan. 9

A series of legal actions against the mandatory governments of the ex-German Colonies have been fore-shadowed by a meeting of holders of the German colonial, loans to-morrow which will be requested to finance such actions.

Herr Weigelt, Chairman of the Committee of banks which issued the Colonial loans before the war, will invite the holders to guarantee a requisite of 200,000 marks. The committee will probably first endeavour to reach friendly agreements with the Governments concerned.

The first action would probably be taken against the South African Government in a South African court.—Reuter's Special.

APPEALS DISMISSED

NAGPUR, Jan. 9.

The Additional District Judge to-day dismissed the appeals of a store keeper of the British Military Hospital, Kamptee, and a contractor, who were sentenced to 6 and 4 months' rigorous imprisonment respectively in connection with the misappropriation of Hospital money.—A. P.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan 9

The following are the scores at the close of to-day's play in the Professional Billiards match:—

Newman (in play) 12,501

Davis 11,795.

A Hyderabad (Sind) message says the sensational bomb case in which four persons have been arrested, including Mr. Himatlal Gandhidas, a Congressman, was again postponed as the required permission from the Bombay Government for the prosecution had not yet been received.—United Press.

MISRA HANGED AT LAST

Last Chapter In Terrible Santa Cruz Tragedy In Which 3 Persons Died

REJECTION OF MERCY PETITIONS

On Failure of Relatives to Turn Up, Body Cremated in Jail Premises by Authorities.

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, Jan. 10.

The execution of Rambharose Radhakrishna Misra (34), who was sentenced to death by Mr. K.K. Thakor, the then Sessions Judge of Thana on October 14 last for killing his wife Raniabai and two daughters, Leela and Kamla, was carried out at 7-30 this morning in the District prison of Thana, when the Superintendent of the jail, and the city Magistrate, Mr. M.B. Kunte were present. The Civil Surgeon, Mr. Gokhale, who appeared on the scene a little after the condemned prisoner was hanged, certified the death of the victim.

As none of the relatives had turned up this morning, the body it appears, was cremated by the authorities in the jail premises. It is stated that the relatives had last seen the prisoner on January 3, the day on which his (Misra's) execution was originally fixed by the Thana District Court.

It is understood that Ahlyabai alias Nirmalabai, aged 19, the wife of R.R. Misra, had wired to stay the execution, but the local authorities regretted their inability to do so in view of the rejection of the petitions for mercy by the Governor-in-Council, Bom bay, and the Governor-General-in-Council.

It will be remembered that the Bombay High Court had confirmed the capital sentence passed on R.R. Misra by the Sessions Judge of Thana, when the case came up for confirmation and appeal simultaneously.

The sessions trial of Rambharose Radhakrishna Misra, which commenced on October 5, last, occupied nine sittings, during which 40 witnesses were examined by the Crown. Misra was charged with murder by poison or by fire or by both, and with destroying the evidence of murder by disposing of the three bodies on the first floor of the house in the Catholic Colony, at Santa-Cruz on the night of June 21 last.

INDORE COTTON-GROWERS' GRIEVANCE

Complaint Lodged With Prime Minister

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, January 10.

In the cotton market here, carts loaded with raw cotton are auctioned in the presence of the Municipal authority. But after carrying cotton to the mills it is reported that some Dalas do not give full price to the cotton growers so the poor villagers are much worried over this state of affairs. A complaint has been lodged with the Prime Minister, and it is understood he is paying careful attention in the matter. It is hoped that the Prime Minister will kindly give full help to the poor villagers.

Ladies' Club At Larkhana

LARKANA (Sind), Jan. 8.

A pleasant function was held here recently when the foundation stone ceremony of Ladies Club was performed by Mrs. Gibson, wife of Mr. R. E. Gibson, Commissioner in Sind.

Due to the laudable efforts of Lady Khurshed Bhutto, Mrs. Gomibai and Mrs. Kishinchand Shivdasani, the Ladies Club has been started here. They have raised Rs. 15,000 for the Building Fund and the Larkana Municipality has allotted a plot of land for the construction of the building.—United Press.

Chittagong Bomb Suspects Externed

Youth Injured During Scuffle With Bodyguards Succumbs In Hospital

CHITTAGONG, Jan. 9.

One of the two youths who received injuries in the course of a scuffle with the bodyguards of Mr. Cleary, the Police Superintendent, is reported to have expired in hospital last evening. It will be recalled that the two youths were fired at while they tried to escape from the place of action.

All the youths arrested following the outrage on Sunday night are reported to have been externed from the town area. Armed pickets are patrolling street crossings.—United Press.

EDITOR CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

Sir M. Dadabhoy Complains Against Article In "Maharashtra"

(From Our Own Correspondent)

NAGPUR, Jan. 8.

The Hon. Sir M. B. Dadabhoy, K.C.I.E., Managing Director of the Model Mills, Nagpur has, through his counsel Messrs. C. B. Prakh and Lobo, filed a complaint under Section 500 I.P.C. against Mr. G. A. Ogle, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Maharashtra", a vernacular bi-weekly paper of Nagpur and Mr. P. V. Joshi of the Chamber of Commerce, Nagpur. The case will come up for hearing on January 15, in the court of Khan Saheb F. K. Khan, City Magistrate, Nagpur.

The complainant states that the Editor of the "Maharashtra" in its issue of 6th December, 1933, published a letter under the heading "Model Millcha Karbhar" by a correspondent calling himself "Bhagidarancha ek-Pitchintak" making a series of utterly baseless and unfounded allegations against the complainant, who is a large shareholder and the Managing Director of the Model Mills, Nagpur. The said article, the complaint continues, constitutes an unwarranted attack on the character and integrity of the complainant whose reputation as a commercial as well as a public man is bound to suffer as a result of the imputations made.

NO DEFINITE CONCLUSION

Arbitration Board Discusses Question Of Wage Cut

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 10.

A message received from Bangalore this morning by the Textile Labour Association here states that the arbitration board consisting of Mahatma Gandhi and Seth Chimanlal Parikh, President of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, considered yesterday the question of 25 per cent wage cut in the Ahmedabad mills.

They had a free and full discussion on the subject, but were not able to come to any conclusion—A. P.

FULL WEEK'S SESSION OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Jan. 9.

It is expected that regular meeting of Council of League of Nations which will open next Monday will be in session for a full week. Among the important items for consideration is that regarding the preparatory measures that will be necessary in view of the plebiscite of the Saar region which is to take place in 1935.

Although the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon intends to follow the practice set by his predecessors and attend personally regular periodic meetings of the Council he may find it impossible to be present for the whole of next week's session in view of pre-occupations at home connected with ministerial consultations about disarmament.

In the event of Sir John Simon being unable to attend, Lord Privy Seal, Captain Anthony Eden will be available to represent the British Government.—B. O. W.

NUCLEUS OF NEW ECONOMIC UNIT

Little Entente Not To Be Exclusive, Says Dr. Benes

PRAGUE, Jan. 9.

Dr. Benes opened the first session of the Economic Conference of the Little Entente which some informed quarters think may form the nucleus of a new economic unit to replace that destroyed by which was the fall of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Dr. Benes declared that the Entente did not wish to pursue a policy of exclusiveness, but will collaborate with all her neighbours.—Reuter's Special.

CONSCRIPTION IN IRAQ

National Defence Law Passed By Chamber Of Deputies

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BAGHDAD, Jan. 9.

Amid scenes of wild enthusiasm the Chamber of Deputies passed practically all the articles of the National Defence Law imposing a liability for conscription on all males aged between 19 and 21.

GERMAN CHURCH CRISES

Clergy And People Openly Defy Nazi Primate

BERLIN, Jan. 9.

The feeling in church is so strong that thousands of individuals and church congregations have written to the Nazi Primate, Bishop Mueller threatening to leave the church if the Nazi ecclesiastical programme is carried out.

Fifteen-hundred clergy throughout the country have joined Pastor Niemoeller in openly defying Bishop Mueller.

The latter has not yet taken action, though he has conferred with the Chief of the Secret Police to-day.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH AIDE-MEMOIRE

(Special Cable).

BERLIN, Jan. 9.

The Foreign Office Committee is finding obstacles in the French Aide-memoire, and will have to ask for explanation of points which are not clear.

It is understood that it will flatly reject the offer to immobilise half of the air force, as the offer is conditional upon the immobilised portion being placed in reserve for the benefit of the future international air force and, presumably in the meantime remain under the French command.

ELLSWORTH'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

Arrives Safely At Bay Of Whales

WELLINGTON, Jan. 9.

A wireless message received by the "Bear of Oakland," Admiral Byrd's supply ship now in Wellington, reports that Lincoln Ellsworth's Antarctic Expedition arrived safely at the Bay of Whales, and found everything intact.—Reuter's Special.

DANCING GIRL MURDERED

Unknown Person Cuts Throat And Runs Away With Ornaments

GWALIOR, Jan. 10.

The murder of a young and beautiful dancing girl, living in Jasus Mahal, Chawadi Bazar is engaging the attention of the Police.

On the night of December 29 she was visited by an unknown person, who, it is alleged, after cutting her throat robbed her of her ornaments and got away. The following morning, neighbours on hearing groans coming from the room of the girl forced open the door and found her lying unconscious. She was removed to the hospital where she died two days later.

The police have so far effected no arrests.—United Press.

MRS. SEN GUPTA OPENS EXHIBITION

FARIDPUR, Jan. 9.

Mrs. Nellie Sen Gupta arrived here this morning in connection with the opening of the Faridpur Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition. She was received by Sjt. Satis Chandra Majumder, Chowdhury Moazz Hozzain, the President and the Secretary, respectively of the Exhibition.

Later in the morning, Mrs. Sen Gupta was presented with a civic address in the Ambika Hall before a big gathering. Mrs. Sen Guvta replied in suitable terms.

The Exhibition was opened in the afternoon. There was a vast gathering in the Exhibition Pandal.—United Press.

AJMER GOVT. COLLEGE WINS

Victoria Beaten By 3 Wkts. And 60 Runs

GWALIOR, Jan. 9.

The Ajmer Government College Cricket XI played yesterday against the Victoria College and won by three wickets and 60 runs.

The local College winning the toss scored 72 runs only for a single innings in about one and a half hours play, Ahsan and K. Tiwari contributing 17 and 34. Murad and Sharman, Ajmer bowlers, took between themselves most of the Gwalior wickets.

Ajmer in reply scored 132 runs, Ahad and Dwarkanath collecting 31 and 32 respectively.

For the local team Haksar and Jadhav bowled well.

Professor Mathur of Ajmer and Principal Bull were present throughout the match.—United Press.

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